THE DAILY GAZETTE:
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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

STATE CAPITAL.

The Printing Bill.

TIME OF ALLOTMENT FIXED.

Allegheny Comptroller.

METHODIST BURYING GROUND

LIQUOR LAW.

New Monongahela Bridge.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, February 10, 1871.

SENATE.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. EVANS, changing the day for the meeting of the Return Judges, to the first Thursday after the election, instead of Friday.

By Mr. WHITE, incorporating the Evansburg and Susquehanna turnpike road company.

By Mr. DELAMETER, empowering the Common Pleas Court of Crawford county, to authorize Commissioners to levy an additional three mill tax. Passed.

PUBLIC PRINTING BILL.

Mr. BUCKALEW called up the Public Printing bill reconsidered yesterday, which occupies the Senate till adjournment. He had voted against the bill because it was no saving. It made all printing extra work. Part of the present work is contracted for by the mile, and taken at market rates, which are very uncertain and uneven. The proposed bill is intended as a

MEASURE OF REFORM,

and actually takes the whole of the public printing out of the contract rates, and puts it higher, making the work greater. He moved an appointment of a special committee of three to report on Tuesday, with power to send for persons and papers and examine the State printer, Auditor General, and present bidders, and to point out what reforms may be introduced.

Mr. GRAHAM seconded the motion.

FLOWERS OF SPEECH.

Mr. DAVIS opposed, pronouncing the editor who asserted that his bill was framed for any particular printer, as an idiotic fool, and asserted that his bill would save the State forty per cent.

Messrs. EVANS and OLMSTEAD also stained Mr. Buckalew's views.

MR. RUTAN "RISES TO EXPLAIN."

Mr. RUTAN said the correspondent of a Pittsburgh paper had telegraphed that he had voted with the Democrats on this question Grot. He knew of no politics in the question. The present bill was some little improvement on the past, but he should vote for Mr. Buckalew's motion.

Senator WALLACE announced that the adoption of Mr. Buckalew's motion would show a want of confidence in the Senate Standing Committee on Public Printing.

Mr. Buckalew's motion was carried—yeas: Messrs. Albright, Anderson, Billingfelt, Brooke, Buckalew, Connell, Delameter, Evans, Findlay, Graham, Henszey, Kerr, Knight, Mamma, Olmstead, Osterhaut, Rutan, Warfel and White—19.

Nays, Messrs. Allen, Broadhead, Crawford Davis, Dechert, Dill, Duncan, Miller, Nagle, Petrikin, Purman, Randall, Turner and Wallace, 14.

The speakers appointed on said Committee were Messrs. Buckalew, Davis and Rutan. Mr. Davis asked to be excused and Mr. Duncan was substituted.

Mr. PETRIKEN asked to be excused from serving on the Public Printing Committee, and was refused.

Adjourned till Tuesday morning.

HOUSE.

DATE FIXED FOR ALLOTMENT OF THE PRINTING.

Mr. HALL introduced a bill fixing the third Tuesday of March for the allotment of public printing. Passed.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. WHITE, providing that the term of the Comptroller of Allegheny county shall expire March 1st, instead of February 1st.

ST. MARTIN'S BURIAL-GROUND.

Providing for the removal of the dead from St. Martin's Evangelical Burial-ground at Sharpsburg, with thirty days' notice to the surviving relations in Allegheny county, and authority to sell the vacated graveyard.

OLD METHODIST BURYING GROUND.

Authorizing Commissioners to be appointed to remove the dead from the old Methodist burying ground at Pittsburg, and to borrow money enough to complete the work, at eight per cent, with mortgage on the premises.

By Mr. TAYLOR, laying out a

STATE ROAD

from Freeport to Tarentum.

PASSENGER RAILWAY.

Incorporating the Lawrenceville and Evergreen passenger Railway Co., with Thomas S. Bigelow, Daniel Bigelow, Samuel C. B. Gillespie, George H. Holtzman, and C. L. Magee, as the principal corporators.

ROADS IN ELIZABETH TOWNSHIP.

By Mr. KERR, relative to roads in Elizabeth township, which gives the supervisors power to levy a tax in March of each year, sufficient to open and repair all roads used by the public, and draw exclusively on the township treasury.

Incorporating the

IDLEWOOD COTTAGE COMPANY,

with Wm. J. Jackson, Joseph B. Hutchinson, William H. Nimmick, R. S. Bell, Joseph Kirkpatrick and James A. Lowrie, as corporators, with power to purchase from Wm. A. Jackson, land in Union township, Allegheny county, known as Idlewood, under the same incorporate right as Cresson Springs Company and Allegheny Mountain Health Institute.

STREET RAILWAY SUPPLEMENT.

A supplement for Federal Street and Pleasant Valley Passenger Railway, which authorizes the company to have viewers appointed to fix compensation for property taken for use north of Washington avenue, the Common Pleas to appoint such viewers.

TERM OF COURT CHANGED.

By Mr. KOBB: Changing the term of the Western District Supreme Court to same as Graham's Senate Bill.

THE DISORDERLY TO BE PROSECUTED.

Extending the act for the better prosecution of disorderly persons in Sharpsburg and Etna to Lawrenceville and Western Pittsburg.

STREET VACATED.

Vacating a portion of Franklin street, Pittsburgh, as provided by the ordinance of the City Council, December 28th, recorded in Ordinance Book, vol 3, page 26.

PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW.

By Mr. HUMPHREYS: Repealing the prohibitory liquor law in North and South Fayette townships.

Supplement to the Pittsburgh Tunnel Company, which allows them to erect a bridge between the points named in the charter; toll to be the same as the other Monongahela river bridge. Coupon mortgage bonds at 7 3-10 per cents., convertible into stock, may be issued for hypothecation.

The House adjourned till Monday evening.

THE ALLEGHENY PEN BILL

will be placed on the Senate private calendar for Tuesday, by Mr. Graham, but will be allowed to lie over for one week thereafter, for consideration and consultation with constituents.

HALIFAX, N. S.

Condemnation of U. S. Vessels—Violation of Fishery Laws.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BOSTON, February 10.—A Halifax dispatch states that the schooners A. H. Wanson and A. J. Franklin, together with their stores, cargoes, &c., were condemned to-day as forfeited to the Queen by reason of their violation of the fishery laws, by the Vice Admiralty Court. The Judge, Mr. Williams Young, in pronouncing judgment, expressed his regret at the painful duty imposed on him, but the evidence of disinterested witnesses on both cases was so conclusive that he could not refuse to believe it. In the latter case, he expressed a hope that the Dominion Government would not violate the Treaties and remit the penalty in whole or in part. Notice of appeal in both cases was given.

FRANKLIN, PA.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

FRANKLIN, Pa., February 10.—A new oil well has just been tested this evening on Patchel Run. Pumping 140 bbls.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOL. LXXXVI.—NO. 36. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1871. FIFTEEN CENTS PER WEEK.

41ST CONGRESS.

(THIRD SESSION.)

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, February 10, 1871.

SENATE.

SUNDRY PETITIONS.

Numerous petitions were presented from individuals, for the removal of political disabilities, for pensions, for modification o' the homestead laws, for the benefit of soldiers of the late war, and by Mr. SUMNER from the Reform League of New York for the appointment of a Commission of Inquiry to visit the South, examine witnesses, and report on the condition of the freed people there.

RED RIVER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Mr. HOWARD, from the Committee on Pacific Railroad, reported with an amendment the bill to incorporate the Red River Valley, Oklahama and Santa Fe Railroad Company.

Mr. PLANNAGAN called up the bill. He asked for no land or money subsidy, but simply for the right of way through the Indian and other territories.

The bill was partly read, but objected to on account of its great length, and laid over.

NEW COMMITTEEMAN.

The VICE-PRESIDENT appointed Mr. Nye in the place of Mr. Stewart resigned, on the Southern Outrage Investigation Committee.

MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD BRIDGE.

The bill in relation to the railroad bridge across the Mississippi river, which was favorably reported yesterday, was to-day recommitted to the Committee on Commerce.

DUTY ON QUICKSILVER.

Mr. STEWART presented a memorial from the Nevada Legislature, for the repeal of the duty on quicksilver. Referred.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' HOMESTEADS.

Mr. POMEROY, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported with slight amendments the House bill to amend section 25 of the act of July 5th, 1870 to provide homesteads for officers, soldiers, seamen and marines of the late war. It allows an additional quarter section of Government lands.

OFFICIAL NOTICE OF DECEASE OF HON. JOHN COVODE.

The VICE PRESIDENT announced that he had been requested by the Pennsylvania Senators to give notice that they would announce the death of their colleague in the House, Mr. Covode, at half past three o'clock to-day.

Mr. COLE, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, reported back to the House bill making the appropriation of fifteen thousand dollars for the contingent fund of the House of Representatives. Passed.

Without legislating, the Senate, at 12:45 went into Executive Session.

At 3:15 P. M. the doors were reopened.

THE GERMAN MISSION.

Mr. MORTON introduced a bill to establish the diplomatic mission to Berlin upon the same grade and emolument with those of Paris and Vienna, fixing the salary of the Minister at $17,5?3, and of the Secretary of Legation at $2,500 per annum. Referred.

TESTIMONY OF COLORED PEOPLE.

Mr. MORTON also submitted a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire what further legislation was necessary, if any, to secure to persons of color in Kentucky, and other States, the right to testify in State courts in cases in which white persons are parties, Not acted upon. An amendment was received from the House announcing the death of Representative Hon. John Covode of Pennsylvania, when remarks eulogistic of the deceased were made by Messrs. Scott, Sumner, Shurman and Cameron, and the customary resolutions of respect adopted.

At 4:15 P. M. the Senate took recess until evening, for the purpose of considering the appropriation bill.

The attendance of members at the evening session was very slim, the exclusive business of the evening being the reading and perfecting of the appropriation bill in Committee of the Whole.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Senate took up the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, of which forty-seven pages remained to be read. The amendments to the bill reported from the Committee on Appropriations were agreed to, except those appropriating more money for judicial salaries, and prohibiting officials from being interested in claims coming before the departments, action on which was deferred.

The amendments reported from the Committee on Public Buildings were adopted, appropriating $500,000 for a new State department building, setting apart the Capitol and Agricultural department and the public grounds south of the President's house, for the establishment of a

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and providing for the sale of one-third of Judiciary square, being that on the north side, which is no longer required by the Government.

The debate on these amendments was reserved until action could be taken on them by a full Senate.

The bill was finally laid aside.

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PORTER ON COPPERHEADS.

Mr. PORTER, on rising to a personal explanation, referred to a communication reflecting upon him, published in the Richmond Enquirer, dated 20th of January last, which had been omitted in the copy of the same issue of the same paper which had been forwarded to him as a subscriber. He referred to the editor of that paper, Gilles, as being a copperhead, that President Lincoln had been removed from 3,839 clerks in one of the departments, and as being still regarded as a copperhead. Referring to a remark made by Col. Forney in the House a few ago, as to his (Porter's) having been put in irons for making false statements, he admitted that there was any truth in the assertion.

TEXAS WANTS A SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. CLARK, of Texas, presented a telegram from the Governor of that State, with a copy of the joint resolution of the Legislature, asking for Government aid to build the Southern Pacific Railroad.

TREASURY CHECKS.

Mr. HOOPER, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to authorize the issue of duplicates by officers of the Treasury of checks under five hundred dollars, that have been lost or destroyed. Passed.

WANTS TO HAVE HIS VOTE RECORDED.

Mr. SMITH, of Oregon, stated that on the vote on the last day yesterday he voted in the affirmative, and Mr. Eldridge stated that he had voted in the negative—neither vote being recorded.

The House proceeded to the consideration of printed bills.

PRIZE MONEY FOR A SAILOR'S WIDOW.

Mr. HALE, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill for the payment to the widow of the late Lieut. Wm. Vendelin, Master in the navy, of his share of the prize money that came to the United States steamer Montgomery, for prizes captured while he was a prisoner of war, to be paid, if the money has all been distributed, out of the money belonging to the United States. Passed.

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Mr. STARKWEATHER denied that there was any truth in the charge which led to Hanscom's resignation, but the advice which he had given to the Navy Department at that time in reference to its preventing light draught monitors, which were being built, and which he told Secretary Wells would never float.

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After that advise, his place was made so uncomfortable for him that he had to resign.

Mr. BANKS advocated the bill and stated that the Secretary of the Navy was anxious to have the authority to reinstate Hanscom. He was not satisfied that he had the legal authority to do so.

Mr. FARNSWORTH remarked that there was no doubt about the legal authority of the Secretary of the Navy in the premises.

Mr. BANKS repeated that the Secretary had doubt as to his authority, and therefore wanted the action of Congress in the matter, as to the charges against Hanscom that were trumped up and sent to the House by Admiral Porter. He declared that Hanscom bore as honorable a reputation as any man in Massachusetts.

AN "ODOROUS" COMPARISON.

In the opinion of the people of this country, Hanscom was as superior in point of reputation to Admiral Porter as the Queen of Sheba was to the Traitor Judas. (Laughter.) Even if the charges against Hanscom were true, he had received remuneration for giving men employment in the Charlestown Navy Yard, as they were false as hell, his character would be worse than that of one of those officers of the navy who had compounded felony, and let him go unpunished.

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He denounced it as an infamous proceeding on the part of high officials of the Navy Department to come to the House and say they had detected a man in a fraud which should have sent him to the Penitentiary, and had let him go, in order that they might get his place for one of their friends. After referring to the intimation of naval officers by the Department, he said he had heard within the last two days of naval engineers having said that the Tennessee, now on the way to San Domingo or some other place, was not seaworthy, and they were unwilling to risk their lives in her. He did not unders'and, however, that any engineer of the navy said to Mr. Wells or the President at the White House. If you take a voyage on this vessel you do it at the risk of your lives.' Why had they not told some of those two hundred souls who had gone no one knows where, or how, that if they placed their foot on the Tennessee that they were in danger of being lost forever? Because they were cowed; because they were in a situation where they were unwilling to hold their tongues, because if they ran counter to the schemes of the bureaus men (and he did not refer at all to the honorable Secretary), they would lose their place and reputation.

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The attendance of members at the evening session was very slim, the exclusive business of the evening being the reading and perfecting of the appropriation bill in Committee of the Whole.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Senate took up the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, of which forty-seven pages remained to be read. The amendments to the bill reported from the Committee on Appropriations were agreed to, except those appropriating more money for judicial salaries, and prohibiting officials from being interested in claims coming before the departments, action on which was deferred.

The amendments reported from the Committee on Public Buildings were adopted, appropriating $500,000 for a new State department building, setting apart the Capitol and Agricultural department and the public grounds south of the President's house, for the establishment of a

PUBLIC PARK,

and providing for the sale of one-third of Judiciary square, being that on the north side, which is no longer required by the Government.

The debate on these amendments was reserved until action could be taken on them by a full Senate.

The bill was finally laid aside.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION

bill was taken up. The amendment reported from the Committee on Appropriations, involving a general reduction of the appropriation as passed by the House, were concurred in. Both bills, as amended, were ordered printed, and at 10 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

PORTER ON COPPERHEADS.

Mr. PORTER, on rising to a personal explanation, referred to a communication reflecting upon him, published in the Richmond Enquirer, dated 20th of January last, which had been omitted in the copy of the same issue of the same paper which had been forwarded to him as a subscriber. He referred to the editor of that paper, Gilles, as being a copperhead, that President Lincoln had been removed from 3,839 clerks in one of the departments, and as being still regarded as a copperhead. Referring to a remark made by Col. Forney in the House a few ago, as to his (Porter's) having been put in irons for making false statements, he admitted that there was any truth in the assertion.

TEXAS WANTS A SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. CLARK, of Texas, presented a telegram from the Governor of that State, with a copy of the joint resolution of the Legislature, asking for Government aid to build the Southern Pacific Railroad.

TREASURY CHECKS.

Mr. HOOPER, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to authorize the issue of duplicates by officers of the Treasury of checks under five hundred dollars, that have been loss or destroyed. Passed.

WANTS TO HAVE HIS VOTE RECORDED.

Mr. SMITH, of Oregon, stated that on the vote on the last day yesterday he voted in the affirmative, and Mr. Eldridge stated that he had voted in the negative—neither vote being recorded.

The House proceeded to the consideration of printed bills.

PRIZE MONEY FOR A SAILOR'S WIDOW.

Mr. HALE, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill for the payment to the widow of the late Lieut. Wm. Vendelin, Master in the navy, of his share of the prize money that came to the United States steamer Montgomery, for prizes captured while he was a prisoner of war, to be paid, if the money has all been distributed, out of the money belonging to the United States. Passed.

WANTS TO GET BACK AGAIN.

Mr. STARKWEATHER, of the same Committee, reported a bill to permit Wm. H. Hanscom, late naval constructor in the Navy to withdraw his resignation, which was accepted on the fifth of January, 1868, and reinstated him in office. The bill was opposed by Messrs. Schenck and Spalding, on grounds of corrupt transactions by Hanscom in 1866, in connection with the official duties, and which had driven him to resign.

Mr. STARKWEATHER denied that there was any truth in the charge which led to Hanscom's resignation, but the advice which he had given to the Navy Department at that time in reference to its preventing light draught monitors, which were being built, and which he told Secretary Wells would never float.

TOO HOT FOR HIM.

After that advise, his place was made so uncomfortable for him that he had to resign.

Mr. BANKS advocated the bill and stated that the Secretary of the Navy was anxious to have the authority to reinstate Hanscom. He was not satisfied that he had the legal authority to do so.

Mr. FARNSWORTH remarked that there was no doubt about the legal authority of the Secretary of the Navy in the premises.

Mr. BANKS repeated that the Secretary had doubt as to his authority, and therefore wanted the action of Congress in the matter, as to the charges against Hanscom that were trumped up and sent to the House by Admiral Porter. He declared that Hanscom bore as honorable a reputation as any man in Massachusetts.

AN "ODOROUS" COMPARISON.

In the opinion of the people of this country, Hanscom was as superior in point of reputation to Admiral Porter as the Queen of Sheba was to the Traitor Judas. (Laughter.) Even if the charges against Hanscom were true, he had received remuneration for giving men employment in the Charlestown Navy Yard, as they were false as hell, his character would be worse than that of one of those officers of the navy who had compounded felony, and let him go unpunished.

WARMS THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

He denounced it as an infamous proceeding on the part of high officials of the Navy Department to come to the House and say they had detected a man in a fraud which should have sent him to the Penitentiary, and had let him go, in order that they might get his place for one of their friends. After referring to the intimation of naval officers by the Department, he said he had heard within the last two days of naval engineers having said that the Tennessee, now on the way to San Domingo or some other place, was not seaworthy, and they were unwilling to risk their lives in her. He did not unders'and, however, that any engineer of the navy said to Mr. Wells or the President at the White House. If you take a voyage on this vessel you do it at the risk of your lives.' Why had they not told some of those two hundred souls who had gone no one knows where, or how, that if they placed their foot on the Tennessee that they were in danger of being lost forever? Because they were cowed; because they were in a situation where they were unwilling to hold their tongues, because if they ran counter to the schemes of the bureaus men (and he did not refer at all to the honorable Secretary), they would lose their place and reputation.

MR. HANSCOM CAME TO GRIEF.

So Hanscom had ran counter to their pernicious plans, in condemning a twenty-light draught monitors, and he duly lost his place and his standing in the Department.

Very

ROOTED HANSCOM OUT

of his little place in the Charlestown Navy Yard and by sowing the commerce of the country to be destroyed, they (I) prevented him from getting employment in his profession in a private ship yard.

Mr. Farnsworth moved to lay the bill on the table. Negatived without division.

Mr. SARGENT made another argument against the bill, and alluded to the indecent hospitality manifested by former officers of the navy to Admiral Porter. It seemed to him that calling Admiral Porter Judas Iscariot was but a poor recognition for that gentleman's services which he had rendered to the country. This, however, was a matter of taste.

AN UGLY FACT.

As to Hanscom's innocence of the charge made, he challenged explanation of the fact that notes which Hanscom had received for a place which he had given to one Wiggins, were in possession of the Navy Department.

IS THE TENNESSEE SEAWORTHY?

Mr. HALE defended the Navy Department from the responsibility for the Tennessee, and threw the responsibility on Congress, which, though notified by Admiral Porter that the navy was worn out and useless, had not made appropriations to renew and maintain the navy.

Mr. STEVENSON reminded Mr. Hale that the Tennessee was a new vessel, her trip to San Domingo being her first voyage.

Mr. BANKS remarked that he had sustained the appropriation for the navy.

Mr. FARNSWORTH was reminded by the attack on Admiral Porter, of the fruits of the remark of Justice Dogberry that "comparisons are odorous." It was in vain for the gentleman to attempt to deface the fame which Admiral Porter had won.

Mr. BANKS—"In his correspondence?"

Mr. FARNSWORTH—"Comparisons are odorous, says Mr. Justice Dogberry."

Mr. BANKS—"Is that on the authority of the gentleman from Illinois?" [Long laughter.]

Mr. FARNSWORH—"Admiral Porter has made a record which will last forever, while he record of some gentlemen who make comparisons he should not wish to live forever."

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, closed the discussion, in a speech which was very severe on Admiral Porter. Little of what he said, however, reached the reporter in an intelligible shape, as the members gathered around Butler's desk and intercepted sight and sound. He said he had long since learned the wisdom of the maxim, "De mortuis nil nisi bonum," and if Admiral Porter only lay still in his grave; if his friends did not resurrect him to offend the nostrils of the House, he (Butler) would not have said a word about him.

Mr. STARKWEATHER called for a vote.

BUSY TIMES FOR JUDAS.

Mr. COX—"As Judas Iscariot is on the Republican side of the house, let him speak. [Laughter.]

The bill passed—yeas 143, nays 67. It is a Senate bill, and now goes to the President for approval.

NAVAL RECRUITS.

Mr. SCOFIELD, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill for the enlistment of three hundred additional seamen in the navy for the practice ship Annapolis. Passed.

The House at 2:40 P. M., went into committee of the whole, Mr. Cox in the chair, on the

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. WASHBURNE moved to insert an additional section, appropriating fifteen thousand dollars for the contingent fund of the House of Representatives. Passed.

Without legislating, the Senate, at 12:45 went into Executive Session.

At 3:15 P. M. the doors were reopened.

THE GERMAN MISSION.

Mr. MORTON introduced a bill to establish the diplomatic mission to Berlin upon the same grade and emolument with those of Paris and Vienna, fixing the salary of the Minister at $17,5?3, and of the Secretary of Legation at $2,500 per annum. Referred.

TESTIMONY OF COLORED PEOPLE.

Mr. MORTON also submitted a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire what further legislation was necessary, if any, to secure to persons of color in Kent

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Sixth-Gold Street.

SATURDAY, FEB. 11, 1871.

HEADQUARTERS
REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF PENNSYLVANIA,
No. 2165 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA, January 25, 1871.

In pursuance of the Resolution of the Republican State Central Committee, adopted at Altoona, August 16, 1870, a State Convention, composed of delegates from each Senatorial and Representative District in the number to which each district is entitled in the Legislature, will meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the 10th DAY OF MARCH, A. D. 1871, to nominate candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General, and to take action upon the question of Constitutional Reform, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it.

MARLON H. DICKINSON,
Chairman Executive Committee of State Central Committee.

GEORGE W. HAMERSLY,
M. S. QUAY,
JAMES W. M. NEWLIN,
Secretaries.
ja27

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 111¼@111¾.

THE PROHIBITORY STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, of Massachusetts, intend adding "Woman Suffrage" as an additional plank in its platform.

THE OHIO LEGISLATURE has been trying to pass a resolution censuring the President for interfering in elections in New York. What the Ohio Legislature has to do with New York, we do not know, but at all events the effort failed.

GOVERNOR REED, of Florida, on failure of the Legislature to make appropriations for contingent expenses, has dismissed all his clerks, and informed the heads of Departments that they must run their offices at their own expense. This is carrying "reform" to its utmost limit.

ABROAD as well as at home French accounts during the war were slightly inaccurate. A French journal published at Yokohoma has dished up so many French victories, that the crew of the French men of-war, in that port are fearful that really nothing has been left of Germany.

THE jury in the case of ex-Governor Allison, charged with violation of the enforcement act, rendered a verdict of guilty. On investigation, however, it was discovered that one of the jurors was not a registered voter. This, of course, set aside the verdict, and will give Mr. Allison a new trial.

THE WHITE LAWYERS of Savannah, Georgia, are highly indignant at Governor Bullock because he has appointed a colored member of the Legislature, a District Judge. The Governor, however, argues that he does not think the Judiciary is disgraced by the appointment, any more than the Assembly was by his election, and as he believes the man to be qualified, he is inclined to think that objection has been raised because the Judge happens to be black. In the opinion of the Governor the objection is not sufficient.

WHILE we would not deny a just claim, it is with some apprehension we see Congress taking so many steps for what is called the relief of loyal citizens who have suffered damages through the late war. The loyal citizens of Loudon county, Virginia, have had their appeal favorably considered by the Senate. It is really wonderful how many truly loyal citizens there were in the South, and how much burning and destroying of loyal men's property our Federal troops performed. There must be a halt in this line of travel, if we do not desire to assume the whole Southern debt, as a mass of loyal citizens.

AS ANOTHER demonstration of the people, we are informed that the Queen, in passing through Whitehall to open Parliament, was greeted with mingled cheers and hisses. The cheers are said mostly to have come from Germans. All such rumors must be taken with many grains of allowance, and yet there is no doubt some foundation for the report. Slight as it may be, it is still another proof of the under current of feeling in England. The Democratic demonstrations made over the French Republic still have a resting place in English hearts, and any exhibition of them towards the Queen, even though slight, are significant promises for the future.

IT IS WELL for people to thoroughly mark and criticize the actions of every member of Congress with reference to the proposed settlement of the Fishery and Alabama questions. That the President is very anxious there should be an adjustment is perfectly apparent. But it is not so plain whether certain prominent members of Congress are equally desirous of having such a result effected now. We intend to call the attention of our readers to those men who stand in the road. The first move made by Mr. Sumner evinces a disposition to oppose the President. The move as yet is but slight, but it is significant. We call the attention of our readers to this fact *now*. Anger sometimes leads a man much too far.

WHILE unquestionably true that many of the French officers, who were charged with having again taken up arms after being paroled, had really never given their parole, yet in many instances the charge is true. General Ducrot, certainly we think had every right to enter the service after his escape from Pont-a-Mousson. The same may be said of Cambriels, who also escaped. But all of them have not been so lucky. Capt. Aubert and Lieutenant Singler, were taken prisoners, paroled and escaped. They have been re-taken with arms in their possession, and will be tried by court-martial. If the rumor be true that the request to have the armistice extended has been conceded by Prussia, we have more faith in the general desire for peace being gratified. If such is to be the result, let it be hurried on, and these courts-martial stayed. Enough blood has been shed for nothing, without daubing honor with it any more.

THE Memphis *Appeal*, while acknowledging the existence of the Ku Klux organization, endeavors to make its origin as innocent as possible. It states its purpose was to traverse the country and appeal to negro superstition and prevent depredations at night. Radicalism, however, mixed such an "infernal howl, and thieves having assumed the Ku Klux garb, the organization was abandoned." The only portion of sterling truth that is contained in these assertions of the *Appeal*, is the statement that there did exist a Ku Klux organization. All the rest is a very curious mistake.

From the first, these miscreants turned their attention to loyal white men, and from the first, assassination has been a portion, and the largest portion, of their creed. They in some few instances notified men that they must leave the State, and on failure to do so, they murdered without hesitation. Is it beneath contempt, thus foolishly to undertake to destroy the records of this gang of murderers, or to whitewash their villainies. They have done more to disgrace and degrade the people of the South, than its disloyalty ever did, and the more fact that Southern journals endeavor to excuse their acts, is sufficient to satisfy any reasonable man, that murder, robbery and brutality were carried on, endorsed and shielded by Southern people. The *Appeal* does more harm than good.

JOINT COMMISSION.

The present negotiations between the United States and England will probably settle not only the Fishery Question, but the Alabama Claims also. There is no doubt, now, that General Schenck has been detained in this country by the fact that such negotiations were pending. A joint high commission composed of members to be appointed by each government is to investigate both questions. This proposition emanated from Great Britain, and is significant as being a withdrawal from the position that Government has heretofore assumed, that any future proposals must come from this Government. We do not care to enter into idle speculation over the cause of this change of opinion. We are content that Great Britain has wisely concluded under the pressure of circumstances not to arrogate too much to herself, but rather to make an earnest endeavor to have these affairs amicably adjusted. The Queen's Speech makes mention of the Fishery Question, and urges an early settlement. We may be sure that the Franco-Prussian War, and the action of Russia with reference to the treaty of Paris, has fully satisfied the Government of England, that at all events the present is no time to arouse the anger of the United States. The Fishery Question and the Alabama Claims can be settled now, and we see no good reason, why the present joint commission should not adjust all difficulties. England is disposed to concede much—and that ought to end the matter.

VANCE'S LETTER.

Governor Zebulon B. Vance has written a letter to the New York *Tribune*. Somebody, he states, wrote sometime ago to him inquiring if a colony of Northern settlers would be welcome in North Carolina. Governor Vance says that he is extremely hurt at such inquiries, and that all North Carolina is freely open for *bona-fide* settlers from any of the States. He says that there never has to his knowledge, been the least resistance made to legal process—that no judge or other officer has been deterred from executing the laws—and that "no outrage or even insult, such as one man would offer to another on equal terms," is hard to conceive. One thing, however, is self-evident, Vance has gone into print for some set purpose. We apprehend that the some body who wrote to him first was a myth. If that is not the fact, we have but very weak reasons for believing the writer to the Governor to be possessed with very sound judgment. Of all men else, why write to Vance? We have no doubt that the letter to the *Tribune* was duly gotten up for political effect But it steps too huge strides to do much good. Northern men, *bona fide* settlers, peaceable and honest, have been driven away from their new homes in North Carolina, again and again, and if Governor Vance does not know of the outrage, abuse and insult heaped on Northern settlers it is because policy required that he should not know it—and thus he is very conveniently deaf, dumb, and blind.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

It is utterly impossible to realize the truth of the horrible statements that reach us in connection with the terrible accident on the Hudson River Railroad. We cannot believe these statements true. That they are exaggerated we have not the slightest doubt. To believe aught else would be to convict the actors of inhumanities that beggar description. No doubt there were isolated cases of drunkenness and debauchery. There may have been, too, freedoms that shock and grieve. But that New Hamburg was possessed that day with a legion of fiends, sensual, heartless, brutal, drunken and profligate, we do not believe. It is too often the case, amid the terrible excitement of such an hour, for fancy to take wings. The slightest unwonted act is commented on, until what was really nothing becomes hideous, and its repetition only adds to its deformity. For this reason we rest in hope that most of all we have had stated of outrages is an exaggeration, mayhap of a single act, promptly and emphatically denounced at the time of its commission. The inquiry made as to the cause of the disaster will, no doubt, give us relief from this terrible picture. Enough, however, is embraced within the actual facts, without drawing on the imagination. The inquest may establish the full cause of the disaster. It has already been asserted that the passenger train was off time. This, however, may mean nothing. Off time is behind time as well as ahead of it.

Our first impression is, that it was one of those accidents that, in our present character of rapid rates of speed, may be said to be unavoidable. We do not draw the conclusion that because an axle broke that, therefore, there was criminal dereliction somewhere. We do not think any such conclusion will follow. With the greatest care and the utmost attention, axles will break, after every ordinary test has been applied, and when it was an impossibility to have detected anything wrong about it. Fast running—fast time—inevitably bring accidents. We have discarded the old six-horse team over the mountains, and now seat ourselves on the famous little piece of carpet of Eastern legend, and almost with a wish find ourselves in another city over three hundred miles away. Accidents will happen, and because they will, it is just so much the more necessary that wherever and when ever there is any criminal neglect, there should be a severe punishment inflicted. Where however there has been no criminal neglect, we do not think there is any sound wisdom in distorting natural facts in order, if possible, to make somebody responsible for the deaths that have ensued. Of course we allude now to holding men criminally responsible. This is the character of the cry that almost always goes up. The present accident is called a "murder." It may be a murder, should there have been criminal neglect, but the breaking of a car axle does not warrant the epithet. While it does not, let us have a full investigation and place the cause of the accident where it rightfully belongs.

Iron.

According to the report of the Philadelphia Board of Trade the production of iron in Pennsylvania in 1870, was very nearly as follows:

	Tons of 2000 lbs
Anthracite pig iron	680,000
Raw bituminous coal and coke pig iron	290,000
Charcoal pig iron	60,000
	1,030,000
Against in 1869	872,000
Increase	158,000
Other rolled iron	256,000
Rails	320,000
In 1869	280,000
Increase	40,000

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Fall River News* says that Mr. Owen, of Westerly, Massachusetts, some two years since purchased a pair of minks of a species commonly called by fur dealers and trappers the "American fisher," for $500. That he had got his money back, and now has eighty-seven minks on hand, one pair of which he has refused $400 for. The mink is rather smaller in size and of a darker hue than New England minks.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The *Presbyterian* reviews the Cheney case at considerable length, expressing much sympathy for the reverend gentleman, but commending the principle on which the judgment of the Court was based, namely, that Civil Courts have no jurisdiction over ecclesiastical matters, except when the ecclesiastical case involves property. This decision of the Supreme Court of Illinois is in striking contrast with the decision of the Court of Appeals of the State of Kentucky, the latter assuming the perogative to say who were legal elders in the two Presbyterian bodies, and reversing the decision of the General Assembly in the same case. It cites the views of Principal Cunningham, a learned writer, in support of the position that whenever any "civil magistrate assumes such jurisdiction, or authorizes control in the regulation of the officers of Christ's Church, he is guilty of sin; and when the Church submits to the exercise of such jurisdiction, she, too, becomes a partaker of his sin, and is involved in the guilt of it."

Rev. R. F. Sample, of Minneopolis, Minnesota, has received an unanimous call to the Central Presbyterian Church, Allegheny city, of which the Rev. George P. Hays was formerly pastor.

Bishop Simpson is in the city, to remain in this neighborhood until Tuesday next. He lectured last evening at Livermore, and to-morrow is to dedicate the new Sharpsburg, M. E Church assisted by Rev. Dr. Nesbit, Rev. E. M. Wood pastor, and others. On Monday evening he will deliver his lecture on "The Future of this Country" at Monongahela city, returning to Pittsburgh on Tuesday.

The reports at the late annual meeting of the Sunday School Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in New York, in every department showed a gratifying increase, as follows: Increase of Sunday Schools over the previous year, 518; teachers and officers, 4,816; schools, 41, 409. Receipts for the year, twenty-three thousand dollars, an increase of nearly one thousand dollars.

Dr. Joseph P. Thompson, of New York, delivered not long since a course of lectures on Egypt, to the students of the Methodist Theological Seminary, at Boston, and then to the students of the Union Theological Seminary, New York, and next month, the *Independent* says, they will be delivered at Princeton, and a little later before the Episcopal Seminary at Philadelphia, and the new Crozier Baptist Seminary.

According to the receipts for February, of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, there has been a falling off equal to 37 per cent., and of the Board of Foreign Missions of 12 per cent, by the united body. From the income of the Old School branch of last year.

The Colored Baptist Missionary Convention, at Washington, N. C., passed resolutions against the "unfeeling and unchristian" practice of discharging, directly or indirectly, an aged minister simply because of age or infirmities.

The First Baptist church of Rockford, Illinois, has sent out a colony, which calls itself the Church of the Christian Union. The following article on baptism is significant. "In respect to ordinances, we hold, true baptism to be the baptism of the Holy Ghost; therefore, its symbol, water baptism, is left in its observance, to the conscience of the believer."

Gradually the supreme power of the Unitarians school is waning at Harvard college, if we take the advance steps of other denominations, in securing place heretofore not enjoyed, as evidence of the fact. Recent movements indicate that the Episcopalians are getting a foothold in the management of that powerful and wealthy corporation. Nathan Matthews offers sixty thousand dollars to Harvard for the erection of a new student's hall, one-half its net income to be used for scholarships, to which young men preparing for the Episcopal ministry shall have the first claim.

The Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions intend to adopt the popular plan of holding missionary meetings at several important centres during this winter, for the purpose of stimulating the Church to enlarged benevolence in support of this work. This method cannot fail to awaken increased interest, and to do good in many respects, and ought to be adopted.

Notwithstanding the loss of so much Presbyterian support, the work of the American board is enjoying much prosperity, and the receipts are quite encouraging. It is supposed at least ten missionaries will be ordained and sent out before the next annual meeting.

An influential religious journal asserts that President Grant and family are *habitual* church-goers. Other Presidents have been seen *occasionally* in the house of God; but few, if any, have, like him, been *regular* attendants.

Rev. J. D. Brown, a missionary from India, now in this country, and formerly a minister in this State, represents the gratifying intelligence that there are now in India a Protestant membership of two hundred and sixty thousand, ministered to by two thousand native preachers and catechists. Twenty-five missionary societies of different denominations are actively engaged in spreading Christianity throughout the land.

THE MUTES.

Interesting Proceedings in Philadelphia.

On Wednesday the fiftieth anniversary of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb was celebrated in Philadelphia. Preparations for the event have been making for some time, and as many of the students as possible, including several from this city, were present. There were students of some of the earliest classes, students from New Jersey, Deleware, Maryland and Virginia, besides those from our own state, and the reunion, naturally, was a pleasant one.

In the morning they attended divine service at St. Stephen's church, where Rev. Dr Clere officiated, and Rev. Dr. Gallaudet acted as interpreter. Then Rev. Dr. Rudder delivered the sermon, which was also interpreted by Dr. Gallaudet. At two o'clock they reassembled at the lecture-room of Rev. Dr. Wylie's church, where Professor Frist, President of the Deaf Mute Literary Association, delivered an address of welcome, followed by Mr. John Caslin, who graduated more than forty years ago, he delivered an oration, towards the close of which he spoke in affectionate terms of the first managers of the institution.

Among the earliest was Bishop White, Gen. Robert Patterson, Wm. M. Meredith, Alexander Henry, Robert Vaux, Col. Clement C. Biddle, Dr. Mayer, Dr. Franklin Bache, Benjamin Tilghman, Dr. N. Chapman, Henry J. Williams, Horace Binney, Paul Beck, Wm. McIlvain, Samuel B. Wood, and Caleb Cresson. He also spoke of the early teachers of the institution, and pronounced a warm eulogy upon the late principal, Abraham B. Hutton, who for forty years, was at the head of the institution. In a history of the school he said that the act of incorporation was obtained in 1821, and the building at present occupied, was taken possession of in 1825.

At the close, brief addresses were made by Mr. Pyatte, a mute teacher, and Mr. Stenrod, of West Virginia, one of the earliest of the pupils. A brief address was also made by Rev. Dr. Wylie. At the close of the exercises the mutes and their friends repaired to the Institution, and partook of a supper, a liberal entertainment having been provided. Later in the evening they witnessed a pleasing performance, consisting of a number of tableaux composed of many historical and curious characters. It gave very great satisfaction, and at its close the company separated.

POLITICAL NOTES.

THE Trenton *Gazette* says that the assertion that the railroads of New Jersey are bound by law to carry members of the Legislature free is absurd—but it is true.

It is reported in Louisville that Governor Stevenson will resign the governorship of Kentucky next week. He has been elected to succeed Mr. McCreery in the United States Senate.

Two colored women who took Mrs. V. Woodhull's word for it that they were voters under the Fourteenth Amendment, and acted accordingly, at Charleston, South Carolina, in the late election, have just been fined ten dollars and costs for the indulgence.

Several prominent men offered to subscribe the amount needed ($20,000) for the Tweed statue in New York, but the committee refuse to accept it, saying the workingmen should have a chance to subscribe; which means that every servant of Tammany must come down with a percentage of his pay.

Boston thinks its "City Fathers" expensive. The Common Council has just ordered an expensive gold badge for each member, on the pretence that they are "special policemen," and a bill for one thousand dollars has just been audited for printing the bills of fare for the banquet to the Chinese Embassy in 1869.

The recent Democratic State Convention at Austin, Texas, adopted a platform which claims the right of each State to regulate suffrage for itself; recognizes emancipation as a fixed fact; invites the migration of whites from all parts of the world, and bitterly denounces the Republican party of the State and the United States for what are declared to be unconstitutional and oppressive enactments.

BY MAIL FROM ABROAD.

A NEW quarterly, devoted to ecclesiastical art. *The Sacristy* is under way in England, Baring Gould being the editor.

AN elaborate musical service is henceforth to be celebrated at St. Paul's, London, on the Feast of the conversion of St. Paul.

CURELLI, the famous prima donna, who retired from the stage several years ago, is at present one of the leaders of fashion at Nice.

IT has been resolved that the ceremony of the coronation of William as Emperor of Germany take place right after his return to Germany.

PATRIOTIC songs—English, German and French—are all the rage in London just now, and the music publishers there are reaping a rich harvest therefrom.

THERE is a great excitement in the parish church of Guthrie, Scotland, over the introduction of a harmonium, which the older members look upon as a weak invention of the enemy.

THE German papers report that quite a number of whales have recently drifted ashore on the German coast, all of them being nearly cut into two parts by some sharp instrument or weapon.

A PERSON eating a horse steak at a Paris restaurant, and complaining to the waiter that the meat was very black, was told that this was caused by the fact that the horse belonged to an undertaker.

BIRKHALL, near Ballater, Scotland, on the estate of the Prince of Wales, is to be the autumn residence of the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise. Birkhall is about nine miles from Balmoral, and six from Abergeldie.

AN uncle of Gambetta owns a butcher shop in Paris, and was a bidder in the sale of animals at the Jardin des Plantes He bought the hyenas, for which he paid seven hundred francs each. The hyena steaks sold for fifteen francs a pound. *Bon appetit.*

THE Rothschilds, of Paris, clothed, during the siege, forty-eight thousand children, thirty-two thousand women, and twelve thousand men, who were unable to clothe themselves with woolen garments, at the expense of three hundred thousand francs.

THE new Russian conscription law decrees that every year twenty-five per cent. of the young men who have attained their twenty-first year will be called to the army. Their time of service lasts fifteen years, of which seven years are active. Substitutes can be purchased.

MARSHALL BAZAINE, who is detained by his parole in Cassell, has had his youngest child, which has just been born, baptized on French soil. He sent to France for some baskets full of earth, and had them spread on the floor of the room in which the ceremony was performed.

YAKOOB KHAN is a dutiful son. A telegram from Calcutta says: Yakoob Khan, in attempting to cross the Persian territory to Herat, was driven back by the Persian authorities. He then wrote to his father asking forgiveness, which was granted. Yakoob is believed to be on his way to Cabul.

A FRENCH surgeon was recently convicted by a court martial at Orleans, of killing a great number of German wounded. He was denounced by French officers who were filled with horror at his conduct, and he himself admitted his guilt, glorifying in his deed. He was shot the next morning.

A COMMITTEE of ladies called on the gray-headed Austrian poet, Juillparzer, to ask him what present he would prefer for his coming birthday, which is to be celebrated all over Austria. The old poet chilled their sentimental ardor by asking for a new pair of razors, as his was getting so awful dull. The horrid brute.

PROF. ZALISSNER, the celebrated Polish geologist, who was exiled from Poland on account of his liberal sentiments, and taught his science at the University of Cracow, was found murdered in his bed in the last named city on January 4th. He had been throttled, a silk cord being still around his neck when discovered.

THE fortress of Pfalzburg did not capitulate to the Germans as was reported by cable. The garrison threw all the gunpowder into the well, broke all the arms—among them eleven thousand rifles, and then opened the gates of the fort, advising the Germans of the destruction of the war material, and asking for no quarters.

THE number of the ships now in the Turkish navy is such that Turkey may rank as one of the leading naval powers in Europe. Dividing the navy into iron clad and wooden ships, there are the following vessels. The iron-clad fleet consists of five first-class frigates, eight corvettes (one more building), and five gunboats. The wooden fleet includes five ships of the line, five frigates, fifteen corvettes, and about fifty despatch and gunboats. In addition to these there are four large steam transports fitted up for immediate use.

BARON VON ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, becoming dissatisfied with a diet of rats and dogmeat, during one of the last days of the siege, had the utmost appetite for a roasted pheasant, and so Madame Rothschild sent all over Paris in order to secure a pheasant, offering a hundred francs for one, and at last five hundred francs. But all was in vain. Instead of that, however, she bought fifty sparrows at ten francs apiece, paying fifteen francs for the fattest, and had a pheasant pie made out of them for her husband.

A HORRID crime was perpetrated in Morando, a little town in the province of Andalusia, in Spain, in December last. A young boy, sixteen years of age, had been disowned by his aged parents on account of his bad way of living. In the following night he broke into the house and killed his two little sisters, and, stunning his parents with a club, succeeded in tying them to their bed, on which he poured petroleum, setting it afterwards afire, so that they perished in a miserable manner. He was captured afterwards and confessed his revolting crime, amid fiendish peals of laughter.

ONE of the most interesting circumstances in connection with the present eventful winter is the appearance of several persons in the streets of London in long great coats reaching from the neck to the heels, and giving the wearers the appearance of what are generally known among children as "Noah's Ark men." These garments, says the Pall Mall *Gazette*, are perhaps more comfortable than picturesque; but they are interesting to behold, inasmuch as they are symptoms of courage in respect to dress which leads to the hope that a mighty revolution is at hand productive of convenience to all mankind.

LOUIS BLANC, in a letter recently addressed to M. Victor Hugo, contended very strongly that Paris must be saved by an heroic sortie. He did not believe that capitulation would end the war, and the isolation of Paris, with the Prussians in possession, would be more complete than before the siege. "No more balloons, no more pigeons, no more passing gleams of light darting athwart the dreadful darkness in which we are plunged; the world would be night; black night; internal night!" Louis Blanc is preparing a history of the siege of Paris, the incidents of which he follows with the closest attention.

NOTWITHSTANDING the peculiar and critical position of Paris at the present moment, it appears that many persons still find opportunity to discuss social questions which are usually considered in calmer periods. The *Debats* of the 12th of January reports that an interesting meeting was held at the Club Valentine, at which M. Francois Coignet delivered an able speech upon the reforms required in the system of public education and of political education, to which M. M. Labatte and Faure replied. M. Simonin replied to these speakers, and reminded the audience that the real question of the day was the national defence.

A GOOD many of the prominent men of France fell in the last sortie from Paris. Among them are Paul Richard, a celebrated politician, and brother of the former Imperial Minister of Fine Arts, M. Chevalier, the nephew of Michel Chevalier, and the Editor in-Chief of the Paris *Constitutionnel*, and M. de Bussiere, a noted politician and writer. Of the two sons of Napoleon's famous Minister of Public Education, Duruy, one was killed in a recent sortie, and the other grievously wounded and taken prisoner. Another well known man who fell in the front of Paris is the famous Parisian restaurateur, Tavernier, who died while performing wonders of valor.

RICCIOTI GARIBALDI has been exchanging compliments with the German commanders in the East of France for some time. His latest is a letter to the German General commanding at Chatillion. He wrote him that he held two hundred German prisoners, and would have them all shot without mercy if the inhabitants of Chatillion were disturbed on account of the Franc-Tireurs. The German officer replied that he would disturb the inhabitants of Chatillion whenever he saw fit, and that he held 8,000 French prisoners, and would hang twenty of them for every German, giving also the Garibaldians the preference. This would also be the fate of Ricciati Garibaldi, in case he should execute his threat and afterwards fall into German hands.

AN UNMITIGATED NUISANCE

I always feel provoked, said a friend of ours when reading an interesting account of some great man or woman, their personal habits, eccentricities, &c., to find it wind up with an advertisement of some kind or other, as for example: "The secret of the ex-Empress Eugenie's clear and beautiful complexion is that she uses—F. A. Sara's Patent Glycerine Transparent Toilet Soap," the best Soap ever invented for keeping the skin clear and soft. Sold by

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.
Corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) street.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE SEASON.

Thousands regard the winter as a season of trials: and the truth is, that if there is a weak point in the system winter is pretty sure to find it out Constitutional tendencies to disease generally aggravated by damp and cold. (Rheumatism sometimes lies *perdu* all the summer and fall, to pounce upon its victims in the season of cold.) As a means of fortifying the body against all the diseases which prevail most extensively in winter, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters cannot be too urgently recommended. There would be fewer cases of the pulmonary complaints tending to consumption, if all feeble systems were invigorated during the season with a course of this inestimable vegetable tonic and alterative. Constipation, indigestion, torpidity of the liver, and a general sluggishness of the secretive organs, very generally prevail at this period of the year. To all these ailments experience (the most trustworthy of all mentors) teaches us that the Bitters is a reliable remedy. Warm clothing is a good external defense against atmospheric cold and moisture, but vigorous activity in the vital organization which generates heat and delivers it to the surface, is also essential to health, and this activity is secured through the operation of the Bitters. The skin sympathizes with the stomach, and if digestion is regular and perfect, the exterior circulation will be brisk, and damp and cold may be encountered with comparative safety.

Johnson's Rheumatic Compound. Sellers Imperial Cough Syrups. Lindsays Impr'd Blood Searcher.

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No medicine ever offered to the public for the cure of Rheumatism and Neuralgia, &c., has gained such a wide spread reputation as JOHNSON'S RHEUMATIC COMPOUND; it is without doubt an invaluable medicine. Testimonials have been received from *rich and poor, learned and unlearned, clergy and soldier*, while physicians recommend it and use it in their practice.

1871. ESTABLISHED 1833.

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We beg to call the attention of our readers that this season of the year, above all others is the one in which they are liable to COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, &c., whilst the LITTLE ONES are in constant danger of that most *alarming* and *fatal* of all diseases, CROUP.

It is, therefore, necessary that every family should provide a positive remedy, one that is ready for use at all times.

SELLER'S COUGH SYRUP you will find a sure and speedy remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, and all diseases arising from them.

LINDSAYS BLOOD SEARCHER.

The Blood is the very fountain of life; therefore, if we wish to restore health, we must first purify the blood, and to insure continued health *keep it pure*. LINDSAY'S BLOOD SEARCHER is the safest and most effectual medicine for obtaining this desired effect, is always safe and the most delicate can use it.

THESE REMEDIES ARE SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE. Prepared only by

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ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRATES. GRATES.

Keep Your Houses Clean,
AND
SAVE FUEL,
BY USING THE
Wellman Patent Reflector
STOVE AND GRATE.
Which Stand Without a Rival.

The WELLMAN STOVE is furnished with the "REFLECTOR GRATE," and possesses all the advantages of an open fire place; it is specially adapted to houses where the flues are too small to admit a grate, and affords all the comforts of a CHEERFUL OPEN FIRE.

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4th. As an economizer of fuel—there being an *actual saving* of at least 25 per cent.

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6th. It is set so deep in the chimney, that it is much safer, and also less liable to puff in windy weather.

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Parties who are building, or who contemplate changing Grates, are respectfully requested to examine "The Wellman." Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

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Manufacturers,
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Manufacturers of
Cooking and Heating
STOVES,
RANGES, FURNACES,
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Fine Grate Fronts,
INCLUDING THE
COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,
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The Boston
DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED
Cooking Range,
Nile's Improved Star Range,
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FIERY FURNACE.
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At 18½ cents,
TYCOON REPPS,
For Wrappers—a Great Bargain.

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At 87½c., Ladies' Gored Cloth Skirts, Embossed Border.

Irish Poplins,
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JAPANESE SILKS
All Colors—Very Cheap.

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The undersigned, surviving partners of the late firm of POSTLEY, NELSON & CO., in the Shovel, Tree and Gun Barrel business, now offer their machinery and tools either in whole or in part, to suit purchasers.

The machinery consists of one 50 horse power Engine, with two double flue boilers and iron stack; one (1) pair Smooth Rolls, with 8 canine and pinions complete; four (4) Trip Hammers, one Atmospheric Hammer, four Spring Lathes, one Planing Machine, Gun Barrel Stabbing Machines, Lathes and Drills, Two Screw Cutting Machines, Polishing Machinery, Shafting and Pulleys, Anvils, Vises, Blacksmith and other tools too numerous to mention.

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We have on hand a limited number of the celebrated
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Which we will sell with Wringer for the above price. Our predecessors sold MANY HUNDREDS of these machines throughout this neighborhood with universal satisfaction to purchasers. To be seen at work at our warehouse.

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At 18½ cents,
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At $1 50, White Marseilles Quilts.
At 25c., 42 in. Heavy Huck Towels, a great bargain.
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STATEMENT
OF THE
National Insurance Co.
OF ALLEGHENY,
FROM JANUARY 1st, 1870, to DECEMBER 31st, 1870.

Published in accordance with the requirements of the 13th section of the Act of April 20, 1846.

1. Authorized Capital $100,000
2. Paid in Capital $50,000
3. Amount of Assets $144,589 65
Consisting of
1. Stock Notes $50,000 00
2. Mortgages (first lien) 84,650 88
3. 5-20

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

REPORT
ON THE
Iron Making Coals
OF
Southern Indiana, Adjacent to the Indiana Mineral Railway.

BY J. W. FOSTER, LL.D.

Coal is so intimately connected with our material prosperity that every investigation as to its distribution, chemical qualities, or accessibility to market, is fraught with the highest interest. Apart from iron it may be pronounced the most useful of minerals, the most potent of agents reserved by nature to subserve the wants and conveniences of man. It rests at the base of our modern civilization; it is the mainspring of the prosperity among every dominating nation. Upon our lakes and rivers and in our workshops and factories it is silently performing the labor of many millions of men, and in our households it is imparting warmth light, and comfort, where otherwise all would be cold and dark and cheerless.

So manifold are its benefits that wherever a coal field is found, having peculiar qualities which can be made available at an expense below the existing rates, capital can be found to develop it and convey its products to market. A portion of the Eastern margin of the Indiana coal field is known to contain a body of "splint" or "block" coals which, while affording an admirable article of fuel for steam and domestic purposes, at the same time affords a fuel which will reduce iron in the hot-blast furnace without the preliminary process of coking. The result has been that, within a few years, numerous lines of railway communication have been opened and others projected, to bring these coals in contact with the iron ores, and numerous furnaces have sprung up along the line of their outcrop.

It was confidently asserted up to the time of the publication of Prof. Cox's Report (1870) that these peculiar coals were restricted to a field of no great area in the vicinity of Brazil, but it showed that they ranged almost uninterruptedly northward to near the northern part of Fountain county, undiminished in force, and probably in undiminished purity. During the past season I have had the opportunity of not only verifying the accuracy of Prof. Cox's generalisations as to their northward range, but I have traced them almost uninterruptedly to the Ohio river, the distance of the outcrop being not less than one hundred and fifty miles; and if I were called upon to designate what portion of the field I regarded as typical of the highest quality of split coal, I should unhesitatingly point to the region of the Ohio river; and yet these coals have been mined for years to supply neighborhood purposes without their peculiar qualities having been recognized.

To develop these coals in reference to the Ohio river market—the best in the United States—and at the same time as forming a link in a chain of communication with the great lakes, the Indiana Mineral Railway has been projected. The map appended to this report will show the general outline of the coal field, the outcrops of the block coal, and the location of the road in reference to those outcrops.

INDIANA MINERAL RAILWAY.

The initial point of this railway will be on the Ohio river, near Troy, with branches extending ultimately to Cannelton and Rockport. The Ohio river, after leaving Cannelton, makes an abrupt bend to the northwest for eight miles, turning at nearly right angles on its former course, when, by another bend equally abrupt, it resumes its former course. The result is that at the extremity of the bend, on the Indiana shore, there is, even at the lowest stages, deep water. The site selected by the Company for the termination of the road embraces ——— acres, with a river front of more than a mile. The water at the lowest stage is fifty feet deep. A consideration the value of which will at once be appreciated by every one who has had experience in this class of navigation. The facilities for landing, for loading barges and securing them afloat, when the stage of water below will not admit of their being run out, and of protecting them from ice action in the winter, are all that can be desired.

The town site is as favorably situated as could be expected. The immediate bank of the river is about fifty feet above low water, and to this succeeds a second bottom which is above all overflow. The raising of the streets to the height of six or eight feet would secure the whole tract against the encroachments of the highest floods. While this is the general surface of the greater portion of the tract, on the east it is bounded by a rocky ridge which extends to the river itself. This ridge will afford an abundance of sand stone for constructive purposes, and prove an excellent site for a reservoir to furnish water to the town, locomotives, furnaces and other industrial establishments.

From this point the route is up the valley of Crooked creek, broad and well wooded for thirteen miles, and so slight are the physical obstacles that all that is required will be to throw up an embankment, not to exceed four feet in hight. Here a cut of three-quarters of a mile in length, and of inconsiderable depth, would enable a locomotive to pass over to the waters of Hunting Creek, opening up another broad valley which extend to Jasper, the county seat of Dubois county.

I would recommend the construction of a road, at as early a day as practicable, to Staab's—about fifteen miles from the Ohio river—for here we meet with what I consider the best coal thus far developed in the Indiana series, whether for iron smelting, the southern market, or ocean steam navigation. This portion of the road, without reference to any through connections, could be made productive in the transportation of coal and iron ore; so that if any crisis should happen in the money market, the company could pause in the work of extension with the assurance that the work already accomplished was productive. From this point, too, could be approached that fine seam of coal which crops out about two and one-half miles below St. Meinrad. There is certainly a very valuable body of coals in this region, and which, with an inconsiderable expenditure, can be made accessible to the Ohio river, and when capitalists are brought fully to appreciate their value, they will provide the means not only to send these coals to the southern market, but to bring here the rich ores of Missouri and Kentucky to be smelted.

To resume the topographical details: Between Jasper and the Ohio river the country is very much broken by hills, often attaining a height of three hundred feet above the valleys. These hills afford a substantial cover to the coal, and consequently it comes out firm and consolidated; in fact, often appearing as though it were metamorphosed. Rugged as the surface of the country may appear, yet the engineer, availing himself of the valleys, may lay his road with almost uniform grades, and without abrupt curves.

Between Jasper and Bloomfield the country becomes less broken, partaking more of the character of a plateau. This plateau is cut by only two considerable streams—the Patoka and the east fork of White river. The first may be crossed by a bridge of a single span; but the latter is a more formidable undertaking. With this exception the physical obstacles to be overcome are slight. The profile of the survey will show the character of the route in detail, so that I need not dwell further upon this point.

The entire length of the line will be about ninety miles. The nearest parallel road to the west is from twenty-five to thirty-six miles distant, and on the east from sixty to seventy miles. It will cross in its course the New Albany and St. Louis road, now in the progress of construction, near Huntingburg; the Ohio and Mississippi, near Black Oak station; and at Bloomfield it will intersect with the projected North and South Railroad, thus forming part of a direct line between Chicago and the Ohio river. There is an abundance of timber along the whole route, and the soil, while producing the usual cereals common to the latitude, is also well fitted for the culture of tobacco. In the southern portion of the region the inhabitants are largely German, who, with their proverbial thrift and economy, are developing the land into well-tilled and well-fenced farms. There is here then an old region which has no access to markets excepting by "wagoning," and through which a railway would collect the surplus products for fifteen or twenty miles on either side. In mineral resources, as we shall show, it is as rich as any portion of Indiana, and it needs but the quickening power of capital to make them available.

DIFFERENT COAL SEAMS AND THEIR QUALITIES.

Between the low water line of the Ohio at Cannelton and the summit of the Knobsback of Rockport, are included nearly all the rocks which contain the productive coal measures of Indiana. Their entire thickness is in excess of five hundred feet, and in the assemblage are included four workable seams of coal. The character of this report will not justify me in going into geological details; I must restrict myself to economic facts. Adopting the classification of Prof. Cox as to the northern seams, I think that the following are their southern equivalents:

L. { Knob coal seen back of Rockport and probably traceable towards Centryville.
K. { Limestone seam seen at Evansville, Newburgh, Greathouse's, and traceable to Troy.
I. { Troy "splint," the equivalent of the Brazil seam, seen up Crooked Creek, at Staab's, Tell City & Windy Creek.
A. { Main Cannelton seams, also, up Anderson Creek, at the Priest's Bank, &c.

The rocks embracing these coals have by no means a uniform dip, but are thrown into great waves, often somewhat abrupt. At Cannelton, the dip, according to Mr. Minto, is n. 70½ deg. w. at the rate of thirty-three feet to the mile. This would make their bearing n. 13½ deg. e., but this is not the bearing over any considerable area, nor is the average inclination as great as above given. The limestone which is traceable from Evansville to Troy will prove the best guide in determining the amount of dip; and at the same time the extent of the undulations in the strata.

L.—KNOB COAL.

The knob coal occurring a few miles north of Rockport is among the best in the series. It is firm and compact, and quite free from sulphur. The seam varies from four to six feet, and is overlaid by a dove-colored slate full of beautiful vegetable markings. The area of this coal is exceedingly restricted. It was found on sections 2 and 3. T. 7 R. 7, occupying the extreme summit of the Knobs, but these deposits are nearly worked out, there remaining only about forty acres which are known to be underlaid by this seam.

ASSAY OF THE KNOB COAL.*

Water	4.30
Fixed carbon	61.65
Volatile matter	31.16
Ash, light gray and flocculent	2.89
Total	100.00

K.—LIMESTONE SEAM.

This seam lies about eighty feet below the preceding, and occupies a large area in that portion of the coal field which is adjacent to the Ohio river. While at Petersburg and on the Patoka it expands to the generous width of seven and even nine feet. In the hills back of Grand view it is only two and one half feet thick and of a very indifferent quality. This seam thickens as traced into the interior, but as it is not immediately tributary to the projected road and does not furnish a coal fitted for iron making or for distant transportation further details are unnecessary.

I.—TRUE SPLINT THE EQUIVALENT OF THE BRAZIL SEAM.

About eighty feet below the former seam we meet with the most valuable seam in the series. In the immediate valley of the Ohio it does not expand to that thickness, nor does in exhibit that homogeneity of character which it displays when traced into the interior. Its first outcrop, as observed by me, is on Windy Creek, near Troy, on the premises of Workhart Zoll. (5.20. T. 6. R. 4.) The seam here is about thirty inches thick. The coal is bright, glossy, compact, and breaks with a splintery fracture, and exhibits a resinous lustre, while some of the layers exhibit a cannel like appearance. The evidences of sulphur are not wanting.

This seam is observed at low water in the bed of the Ohio at Troy, and is the same which is being sunk upon by a shaft at the base of the bluff near by; and the same seam, according to John Stevenson, a gentleman to whom I am indebted for much valuable information, was formerly mined at Corn Island, but it rapidly thinned out. Mr. Stevenson further added that "it was a strong coal, stronger than the knob, in fact, the best in the series, and free from sulphur.

In proceeding up the valley of Crooked Creek the first coal observed is at Brashler's mine, (8. 9. T. 6. R. 4.) where the seam is three feet thick and is overlaid by a roof of slaty sandstone. The coal has not been penetrated sufficiently for to show its true character, but it is firm and black and not altogether free from sulphur. The limestone is seen in the hill about twenty-five feet above, and I am inclined to think therefore that this is not the same seam which was mined on Corn Island.

Conrad Gebherd (8. 28. T. 5, R. 4) has dug into a coal seam three feet, and occasionally takes out a few wagon loads for blacksmith's use, but he has never had the ambition to penetrate to he fire clay beneath. At the time of my visit the pit was filled with water and it was found impossible to obtain even a hand specimen of coal. On the adjoining section (north 21) John Reisner opened on this seam, and he assured me that it was four feet four inches thick, but that the bank had caved in, and nothing was to be seen.

In the same township and range, (section 18) Mr. Lamar has opened this seam which is here about 28 inches thick, and capped by a black slate roof. He has not "run the coal under water," and consequently the joints are more or less stained with ochery iron ore, but the coal is block-like in form and free from sulphur.

On S. 19. T. 4, R. 5, there is an abandoned opening. Mr. Trater, the owner of the premises, said that the seam was three feet thick and the coal resembled Staabb's, except that it was firmer.

I give these local details, unsatisfactory as they are, to show that this seam is persistent and gradually increases in thickness as traced into the interior. Every mining engineer knows that in order to judge of the character of a coal we must penetrate the seam not only beyond the action of the frosts, but to where, as the miners say, "It is under water," or in other words, to where the conditions of moisture are constant, and the coal consequently unaffected. Here is a region covered with a robust forest growth, and where fire wood can be had for little more than the cost of cutting. There is little demand for coal except for blacksmith's purposes. When a bank is opened some little labor and expense are required to protect its approaches, but this labor and expense the owner is reluctant to incur, and hence in this region it is difficult to obtain fresh exposures.

At Mike Staab's, however, (S. S. T. 4, R. 4) we have this seam exposed in all its perfection. It is three feet three inches in thickness, overlaid by a roof of dark, sandy shale, and underlaid by a white fire clay. The seam is cut by two systems of joints at nearly right angles, which separate the mass into great quadrangular blocks, often three feet long and eighteen inches broad. So thorough is this separation that when the base of the seam is undermined, these blocks may readily be pried out. This arrangement greatly facilitates the labor of the miner, who can readily take down four tons a day, with little broken or slack coal. A room in such a coal seam presents a succession of entering and re-entering angles, or as the miners express it, "it is like a Virginia fence."

Another feature with regard to this coal is its great purity. You may inspect tons of it without finding any interlaminated sulphur, and it is only rarely that a brassy film is to be seen along the joints. If you examine the ashes left by a burning mass, they are as white and flocculent as those of hickory.

In comparing the structure of this coal with that of a typical specimen from Brazil, these differences will be observed. While the Brazil coal readily cleaves into thin slabs like a block of slate; while it imparts an abundance of crock in handling, and certain varieties are too tender to bear distant transportation, the Staab coal is apt to break with a splintery fracture, it communicates little crock in handling, and has been subjected to such a degree of compression that it will stand rough usage. This compression will give it an advantage in one respect over the Brazil coal in the blast furnace, and that is in the diminished amount of dust, which is a source of considerable annoyance. It has, too, a resinous lustre, with blotches of cannel-like appearance which we see in the best varieties of Brier Hill, containing no impurities which are readily acted upon, it will bear stocking for an entire season without loss.

The block coals do not differ essentially in composition from the best Pittsburgh and Youghiogheny coals, and yet we know that the one will make iron in a crude state and the other will not; that the one maintains its form in burning and the other agglutinates and runs together. It has been conjectured that the open burning quality of the block coals is due to their laminated structure and the cannel-like partitions which prevent the bitumen from cementing the mass.

The Staab coal has been subjected to the most rigorous assays by Professor Delafontaine, not only in reference to its ordinary combustible qualities, but with special reference to its impurities. So crucial has been this examination that I desire to append his report in full:

CHICAGO, December 12, 1870.

J. W. FOSTER, LL. D.:

SIR: I have made a careful chemical examination of the various samples of Staab coal, which you sent me a few days ago. The composition of that coal has been found to be—

	I.	II.	III.
Water at 212 deg. F.	1.86	8.11*	3.91
Volatile matter	37.11	29.57	30.84
Fixed Carbon	58.23	58.28	62.81
Ashes	2.80	4.04	2.44

*No. II. had not been submitted long enough to a preliminary seasoning.

Ashes No. I. were gray; Nos. II. and III. faint yellowish, mixed with pale-red flocks. Both were light and flocculent.

One hundred parts of ashes No. III. gave 0.3 of PHOSHORIC ACID—no sulphuric acid.

One hundred parts of ashes, No. II., contained two parts of IRON OXIDE.

Alumnina, silica and lime made up the balance of the chemical bodies contained in these ashes; there were but traces of alkalis.

Two and a half ounces of coal were submitted to distillation in a closed vessel, in order to ascertain what kind of volatile matter it would give. The results were:

Coke	63.05
Tar, approximatively	15.87
Water, approximatively	15.11
Gas	5.97

The condensed water contained ammonia and other soluable chemicals, besides a very small amount of HYDROSULPHATE of ammonia.

In order to afford useful comparison with other coals, I copy the result of English analysis of several different ashes of coal:

BRITISH COALS (ASHES)

Designation.	Silica	Oxide Iron Alumina and	Lime	Phosphoric Acid	Sulphuric Acid
Pontypool	40 0	44 8	12.0	0.7	2.2
Bedwas	26.9	56.9	5.1	0.7	7.2
Porthmane	34.2	52.0	6.2	0.6	4.1
Ebw Vale	53.0	36.0	3.9	0.9	4.9
Coal Hill	59.3	29.1	6.0	0.4	3.8
Splint	37.6	52.0	3.7	0.9	4.1
Elgin	61.6	24.4	2.6	1.2	8.4
American					
Staab	—	—	—	0.3	0.0

The amount of phosphoric acid in some of the common woods as as follows:

Elm stree ashes	9.61
Oak ashes	8.87
Apple tree ashes	4.19
Pine apple tree ashes	3.17

RESUME.—Staab's coal is a good one, giving but little water and ashes; containing an average of phosphoric acid lower than many good English coals and much lower than wood, besides a very small amount of sulphur. That coal ranks among the best of this country which I have assayed, and is excelled only by the Brier Hill coal, and equalled by two others.

PROFESSOR M. DELAFONTAINE.

P. S.—I have just ascertained that the ashes of Brier Hill coal are not entirely free of phosphoric acid.

I was especially desirous of testing this coal in reference to the impurities of sulphur and phosphorus, so deletarious to iron, for the reason that in a late conversation with the manager of the Bessemer Steel Works at Troy, he expressed the belief that, at the west, he would not be able to obtain a fuel and a class of ores sufficiently free from these impurities to make steel. I assured him that in the very many assays I had caused to be made of the Lake Superior ores, I had failed to find traces of sulphur or phosphorus, and I believed that the same would be found true of the Iron Mountain ores. I can now assure him that we have a coal with a greater freedom from these impurities than charcoal itself.

As a means of comparison, I submit the assay of two famous English Iron-making coals, and that of selected specimens of Brier Hill and Massillon:

ASSAYS.

	Fixed Carbon.	Volatile Matter.	Water.	Ash.	Chemist.
Staab's	62.81	30.84	3.91	2.44	Delafontaine.
	58.23	37.11	1.86	2.80	
Chippewa Mantl ion	57.49	82.38	6.95	3.18	Wormley.
Brier Hill, Chestnut Ridge	60.06	32.58	3.60	1.16	Wormley.
Clyde splint, Eng land	50.00	36.90	.....	4.20	Mushet.
Worsboro Yorkshire, England	60.32	38.18	.....	1.50	Mushet.

From these assays it would appear that a furnace coal, to have sufficient reducing power, and at the same time all the softness and combustibility of wood, should have from fifty-eight per cent. to sixty-two per cent. of fixed carbon, with little hygrometric moisture and few impurities. There should be, too, such a physical structure as to prevent the bitumen from running together in the process of combustion and cementing the mass. "The effects produced by such a coal," says Mushet, "in the blast furnace, either as to quality or quantity of cast iron, far exceed anything in the history of the manufacture of that metal with charcoal." With these coals a greater quantity of iron, in proportion to the fixed carbon, is produced than with anthracite; the quality of the iron is better, and the wear upon the furnace is much less destructive. It is confidently believed the Staab coal will fulfill all these conditions.

A.—PRIEST SEAM.—Subordinate to the seam last described, and cropping out at numerous points on the waters of the Anderson, in T. 4, R. 4, is another seam which I am disposed to refer to the same horizon as that at Cannelton. It is only on sections 23 and 26 that it has been sufficiently explored to develop its true character. Here a narrow ravine, lined by banks three hundred feet in height, slants from the valley of the Anderson and exends for three miles in a northwest direction, before it becomes merged in the general level of the country. At the base of these hills, but above overflow, this seam is seen to emerge. The conditions for mining are most favorable. On each side the hills can be pierced with drifts, and the heavy mass of materials above will insure a durable roof for all time. The gentle slope of the ravine affords an easy and practicable outlet for the coal to the Ohio river either by way of Anderson's Creek, or by connecting with the projected line up Crooked Creek.

At the Priest's Bank, (S. E. quarter of section 26,) the following section is observed:

Massive sandstone	10 feet
Dark shale	4 feet
Coal	4.42
Fire clay	2

This coal is semi-cannel, and in firmness and ability to stand rough usage, is superior to any coal which I have seen in the Indiana field. Physically, it appears to be composed of alternate layers of dull cannel, and bright, glossy bituminous coal. It exhibits a resinous lustre, and a splintery fracture. While it has a lamellar structure it is not readily cleavable along the laminæ, but breaks transversely into angular fragments. It is so thoroughly compacted that it may be rubbed with a white handkerchief without communicating any crock. Externally it resembles the best varieties of Brier Hill coal, those occurring at Brookfield and Teal Ridge. There is more or less sulphur in the form of bi-sulphuret of iron, but this substance is generally concentrated in layers, so that it can be rejected in mining. So great is the adhesion of this coal that the miner can take down a mass of a ton's weight.

In combustion, it rapidly ignites, burning with a bright yellow flame, and leaving behind a light gray ash. There is not the least tendency among the particles to swell and run together.

The chemical essay gives these results:

Water	4.90
Fixed carbon	55.12
Volatile matter	34.92
Ash, light gray	5.06
	100.00

We have before remarked that the peculiar properties of the iron making coals are dependent, not so much on the chemical composition as the physical structure, by which they ard enabled to maintain their form of burning. These qualities are possessed by this coal in an eminent degree, and I think by assorting it can be rendered nearly free from sulphur. Its free-burning qualities will make it valuable as a steam coal, while its freedom from soot and dust will make it popular for household uses. In thickness it attains about the maximum of the Bazil seam.

There is, then, in this one township, a vast body of fossil fuel of the very highest purity, and in accessible positions, which, developed under judicious management, ought to return to the capital employed a highly remunerative reward.

I shall pass rapidly over the remainder of the route. As we recede from the breaks of the Ohio river, the country becomes comparatively level, and the rock exposures are rare. The Staab seam shows itself at one or two points in the Valley of Hunting Creek. At Jasper the seam K. is mined for neighborhood purposes. It is three feet thick with a slaty sandstone roof. A sample of the coal gave the following assay:

Water	1.48
Volatile matter	32.38
Fixed carbon	56.79
Ash, reddish	9.35

At Portersville seam K appears in the bank of the White River, where it is about the same thickness and does not differ essentially in external appearance. A specimen of this coal assayed as follows:

Water	1.61
Fixed carbon	64.96
Volatile matter	37.96
Ash brown chocolate	5.47

In the vicinity of Alfordsville there are several outcrops of this seam of coal, and a bank has been opened for the supply of McCord's steam mill. Where this seam is crossed by the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, it has so far diminished in thickness as to be of little economical value.

The seam I., a true block coal seam, emerges to the surface at the Black Oak (Clark's) station, on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, and is here three feet thick. At Morgan's, half a mile south, it has been opened, but the drift was not accessible at the time of my visit. At Montgomery station, two and one-half miles west, this seam is reached by a shaft, where it is said to be four feet thick, but the works were idle at the time of my visit. The interval between the limestone and seam I. is here fifty feet.

The country all through Daviess county and the northern part of Dubois county, where we might expect the Brazil seam to emerge, is covered all over with detrital materials to such an extent as to conceal all traces of the rocks. The diamond drill which brings up a core of the strata passed through, is the proper instrument with which to explore this region. A series of holes sunk to the depth of fifty feet, taking the limestone as a guide, between Jasper and Montgomery stations, would determine, I doubt not, the continuous presence of this seam, and at a depth where shafting would be perfectly practicable.

As we approach Bloomfield the surveyed line of the road carries us towards the margin of the coal field, where the lower or conglomerate coals reappear. Several outcrops of the seam A. are to be seen near Raglesville, on the sources of Prairie creek, and thence it may be traced to the vicinity of Bloomfield.

I would state, in brief that this seam ranges from three to rarely four feet in thickness; that the coal is exceedingly dense, with bright, glossy surfaces; that it is richer in fixed carbon than most of the Brazil coal, ranging from sixty per cent. to sixty-two per cent.; that the ash is not excessive, and is of a light color, indicative of a small amount of sulphur. I know no why it may not be successfully employed in iron smelting.

Having thus given the range and extent of the coal deposits, it remains to notice other economic materials.

IRON ORE.

Between the base of the conglomerate and the sub-carboniferous limestone, there is often interposed a shale bed forty, and even fifty feet in thickness. These shales are almost invariably associated with the earthy carbonates of iron in the form of kidney and block ores, together with the hydrated peroxides (limonites,) and the base of the conglomerate at times is so thoroughly permeated by the silicious oxides as to form a valuable ore. Almost everywhere along this horizon, by picking up the loose masses in the beds of streams, or stripping the shaley materials, an abundance of these ores can be obtained at an inconsiderable expense. Their average yield in metallic iron would be about thirty-three per cent., and the per centage of clay and lime which enter into their composition, when mixed with the specular ores of Lake Superior or Missouri, would tend to correct a tendency to red shortness in the malleable iron, which the latter class exhibits.

In the region of Bloomfield, along the banks of Ore Creek, all these varieties are to be found. At Tarleton and Clymer's saw mill the nodular and block ores of great purity are abundantly distributed through the shales.

The limonites occur on both sides of the creek (section 21, T. 7, R. 4,) in beds from six to ten feet in thickness in a matrix of white potter's clay. These ores were resorted to when the Richland furnace was in blast, and I am assured by Mr. Irions, the manager, that after roasting, the yield was about forty per cent of metallic iron.

Prof. Cox (Indiana Report, 1870) gives the following essay of this ore:

S. G. 2.583.

Loss, by ignition, water and organic matter, mostly water	11.50
Insoluble silicates	17.00
Sesquioxide of iron with some protoxide, and trace of manganese	56.00
Alumina	2.00
Carbonate of lime	10.00
Magnesia	3.50
	100.00

Giving 39.20 per cent. of metallic iron. When roasted, the percentage of metal will be increased to 45.42 per cent.

At Stewart's and at other points great tabular masses of the silicious oxides are to be seen, which have become detached from the parent bed. Mr. Shrier assures me that the entire thickness of the bed is not less than fifteen feet.

The essay of this ore is thus given by Prof. Cox, in the report before cited:

S. G. 2.585—2.694.

Loss by ignition, water	7.50
Insoluable silicates	34.00
Sesquioxide of iron	54.73
Alumina	2.50
Maganese	1.14
Lime	12
Magnesia	03
	100.02

Giving 38.31 per cent. of iron. It was tested for sulphur and phosphorus, but no trace was found."

No one, I think, can examine these several deposits without being satisfied that the supply is almost inexhaustible. There is, I am informed, a very large body of ores near Celestine, ten miles east of Jasper. They have also been observed by me on the waters of the Anderson, east of Ferdinand, and in the vicinity of Ferdinand itself, on the Indiana Mineral Railway, and seventeen miles from the Ohio river, a seam of beautiful banded brown hermatite has been struck in digging a cistern for the church. In the region of Leopold, Perry county, I am informed by Mr. Minto, that there are heavy deposits of ore and of an excellent quality.

FLUXES.

The limestone associated with the coal measures is perhaps too impure for a flux but the sub-carboniferous limestone which occupies a broad belt to the east, is very pure, and can be delivered at the terminus of the railroad on the Ohio for less than one dollar a ton.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

The heavy-bedded sandstone occurring at the base of the coal measures, where quarried above Cannelton, is an excellent building material, durable, easily wrought and of an agreeable tint. The top rock sandstone, of which the factory at Cannelton is built, has also the same properties. Good quaries may be opened almost continuously from Cannelton to Grandview.

PAINTS.

The yellow ochres and brown oxides of iron, which occur in the vicinity of Ferdinand, when calcined and ground, afford paints of a variety of tints all the way from a light brown to a deep amber. Mr. Goliman and others have formed an association for their manufacture, and when their value becomes known the demand for them ought to be great.

FIRE CLAYS.

The fire clay beneath the Priest seam of coal is almost pure white; that beneath the Staab seam is tinted blue. These clays have not been tested as to their refractory qualities, but externally they appear to be well adapted to making fire brick.

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS.

Such is a brief abstract of the mineral resources to be developed by the construction of the Indiana Mineral Railway, and the question arises how far will this railway be in a condition to compete for a portion of the coal and iron traffic of the Mississippi Valley?

The total production of bituminous coal in this country for 1870 has been estimated at 18,000,000 tons, about one-half of which was consumed west of the Alleghenies.

The production in the vicinity of Pittsburgh is stated to be four million tons. The local consumption is in excess of one million tons, and the amount sent down the Ohio river not far from two million tons.* This amount is swoolen by the contributions from Wheeling, Pomeroy, and the Kanawha River, so that the aggregate which passes and is received at Cincinnati reaches three million tons. The demand for coal in the Southern market, as shown by these statistics, is very great, and is increasing each year. Pittsburgh and vicinity thus far has had almost a monopoiy of that market, for the reason that the coals heretofore mined on the Lower Ohio were of an inferior quality and would not bear shipping. The coals which we have described are believed to be superior to the [redacted], whether employed for iron smelting or for steam or domestic purposes. They are seven hundred and twenty-five miles nearer the southern market than those of the Monongahela and Youghiogheny valleys after they have been collected at Pittsburgh.

Those acquainted with the regimen of the Ohio are aware that throughout its whole length, in low water it consists of a succession of pools and ripples, without falls, with the single exception of those at Louisville. Its extreme fluctuations average about forty-five feet. In January it is frozen; in February it breaks with a flood, which continues until May, when it falls; in June it raises, and in July it falls, and continues very low until November, when it commences rising and continues in good stage until it freezes. The least low water on the bars between its mouth and Paducah, is 3.0 feet; between that point and Louisville, 1.5; between Louisville and Cincinnati, 2.0, and thence to Wheeling, 1.0 foot. There are long intervals, then, in which the navigation of the upper Ohio is virtually suspended, and this is true to some extent with regard to the lower portion of the river, but still the facilities for communicating with the southern market are greatly in favor of the towns situated below the falls.

Another consideration naturally presents itself. How readily can the union be effected between the coal and iron ores? Since the opening of rich deposits of specular ore in Missouri, and on the borders of Lake Superior the iron manufacture has undergone a complete revolution. It has been found more economical to bring the rich ores from a distance than to rely on the lean ores which may occur in the vicinity of the fuel. Hence, the Lake Superior ores, after having undergone a lake transportatiou of seven hundred, and even a thousand miles, are conveyed by rail one hundred and fifty and two hundred miles into the interior. Pittsburgh is the inoseculating point where the ores from Lake Superior meet those from the Iron Mountains of Missouri. The proposed terminus of the Indiana Mineral Railway is seven hundred and twenty-five miles nearer the Missouri deposits than Pittsburgh, and is also seven hundred and twenty-five miles nearer the southern and extreme western markets, where there is a demand for all the pig and malleable iron that can be produced. The furnaces on the banks of the Mississippi, below St. Louis would become the consumers of large amounts of block coal, and the barges which conveyed the coal would return laden with iron ore. Considering the cheapness of river navigation, less than 0.03 mills per ton per mile, it is believed that on the banks of the lower Ohio the union between the coal and iron can be accomplished at a less cost than at Pittsburgh; at a less cost than in the Mahoning or Shenango valleys; and that here will soon be laid the foundation of a prosperous mining and manufacturing industry.

*Pittsburgh, its industry and commerce 1870.

CHARTER.

AN ACT

TO INCORPORATE THE

Iron City Land Company.

SECTION 1. BE IT ENACTED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY MET, AND IT IS HEREBY ENACTED BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE SAME, That Frederick W. Jones, Nathan T. Johnston, J. C. Fawcett, William P. Murray and John C. Matteran and such other persons as may hereafter be associated with them, shall be and are hereby declared a body corporate and politic, in fact, and in name by the name of the Iron City Land Company, for the purpose of buying selling, developing and working timber, and the development of town sites and mineral lands, and dealing in the same and their products, and for that purpose may purchase, hold, sell, convey, mortgage, lease and otherwise dispose of real and personal property, and construct internal improvements.

SEC II. That the capital stock of said Company shall be five hundred thousand dollars, divided in shares of fifty dollars each, and said shares and all shares of stock issued by said Company shall be deemed to be personal property; and be transferable in such a manner as shall be prescribed from time to time by the by-laws of the company; and that said Company may increase their capital stock to any amount not exceeding one million five hundred thousand dollars, may issue shares accordingly and may classify the said stock, and that said Company may reduce their capital stock.

SEC. III. That the property and affairs of said company, shall be managed by a Board of Directors not less than three or more than seven in number, as said by-laws, shall from time to time establish, a majority of whom shall be residents of this State. That said Board shall organize by appointing one of their number to be President, and a suitable person to be Secretary, and may afterwards appoint such officers and agents as they may deem necessary, and may by their by-laws fix their duties, powers and compensation, and that the persons named in the first section of this act, or a majority of them, shall within thirty days after the passage of this act hold an election for seven Directors of said Company, who shall continue in office for one year from date of said election and until others are elected in their stead.

SEC. IV. That the directors of said company shall be chosen annually at such time and place as said by-laws shall fix; that all elections of Directors shall be by ballot, and that each share of stock shall be entitled to one vote, which may be given in person or by proxy, and if any time, for any cause, it shall happen that no election shall be held or made at the time herein appointed, the directors for the time being shall continue until an election be regularly held according to the requirements of the by-laws in that behalf, or of this act, and that any vacancy in any board, either before or after they are organized, may be filled for the unexpired time by the remainder of such board or the majority of them, and that in any election of directors, the persons having or receiving the greatest number of votes shall be directors, and shall continue in office until their successors are elected.

SEC. V. That a majority of the directors, from time to time, shall form a board for transacting the business of the company, and may make such by-laws, rules and regulations as they may deem expedient for the government, management and disposition of the stock, effects, property, lands, profits and concerns of said company not contrary to the constitution of this state or the United States.

SEC. VI. That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved, April 2, 1870.

IRON CITY LAND COMPANY.

OFFICERS.

J. H. Sewell, President.
John D. Scully, Treasurer.
Samuel Marks, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

J. H. Sewell,	Wm. H. Ewing,
Hon. W. P. Cutler,	Chas. E. Speer,
James P. Barr,	Samuel Marks,
John D. Scully.	

The Iron City Land Company control about 150,000 acres of coal, iron and other minerals along the route of the Indiana Mineral Railway, which will be worth at least $5,000,000 as soon as the Railway is completed. The company confidently expect by the 1st of October next to have the coal mines opened, barges built and tow-boats provided sufficient to ship 25,000 bushels of coal per day to St. Louis, Memphis, Natchez, Vicksburg and New Orleans. For supplying the blast furnaces at Iron City and St. Louis the "Staab" coal will have no competitor and for steam purposes boatmen will prefer the "Priest" coal to any coal heretofore used on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. The Company proposes to encourage the erection of blast furnaces, rolling mills and other manufacturing establishments at the proposed town of Iron City, where the inducements will be cheap iron ore, cheap coal, cheap limestone and cheap food, for operatives. Also abundant supplies of the best kinds of timber for staves, wagons, furniture and agricultural implements, enjoying an advantage in freights over Eastern manufactured articles in the Western and Southern markets equal to a profit, with constant and cheap transportation by river and rail to distribute productions among consumers.

THE INDIANA MINERAL RAILWAY.

Commencing at Bloomfield, in Greene county, about eighty-seven miles north of the Ohio river, will pass through the centre of the block coal field almost on an air line to the proposed town of Iron City on the Ohio river, and ultimately extend to Evansville which will give two routes to Nashville and the South, one via Owensboro this other via Henderson, making a direct Southern line for all roads centering at Indianapolis and Cincinnati, also via the proposed North and South Railway for all roads centering at Chicago. This railway will connect with the New Albany and St Louis Railroad, the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, the Indiana, North and South Railroad, the Indianapolis and Vincennes Railroad, and the Terre Haute and Bloomfield Railroad.

RESOURCES.

The country along the line is densely populated with industrious farmers whose farms are small and well improved, producing annually large crops of grain and tobacco.

The uncultivated lands are covered by a magnificent growth of timber, embracing oak, black walnut, cherry and poplar. The whole country adjacent to the route abounds with coal, iron ore, fire clay and building stone.

BUSINESS.

The surface of the country being covered with rich, cultivated farms and valuable timber, would of itself afford an abundant traffic for a railroad, but it is to the development of the rich mines beneath and the building of furnaces and factories along its line, with their thousands of busy operatives that this company look for sure and constant revenue. Southward bound trains will be laiden with merchandise, coal, hay, lumber, staves and native iron ore.

Northward bound trains will be laden with cotton, tobacco and grain; also with Iron Mountain and Tennessee ores for the furnaces at Bloomfield and Brazil. The railway will reach the first outcrop of coal three miles north of Iron City, which will yield a paying business from the start, as all the coal first mined can be sold to steamboats at the river landing.

INDIANA MINERAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. H. Buell,	J. G. Stevens,
Hon. E. H. Moore,	G. W. Wiltse,
John D. Scully,	David Jones,
J. W. Foster,	A. D. Cotton,
A. B. Battelle,	Wm. Bleakly,
John D. Banks,	John McCurdy.
Wm. P. Murray,	

OFFICERS.

Wm. H. Buell, President.
John D. Scully, Treasurer.
T. Jackson, Secretary.

First Mortgage 7 per Ct. Bonds.

First mortgage seven per cent. bonds of the Indiana Mineral Railway Company, secured by a mortgage issued to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New York, trustees on the railway, all of its equipment and property. The payment of the bonds, principal and interest guaranteed by the Iron City Land Company; and further secured by a first mortgage on 100,000 acres of their mine

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

Go to the Rink.

Don't fail to read card of P. J. Hacke.

The *Leader* to-day will be a double number.

Amusement Column will be found on the second page.

Pittsburgh Gazette will meet on Monday afternoon next, at two o'clock.

Pat Murphy was sent to Claremont for nine months, by Mayor Callow yesterday.

Wood Sawing Machine. John Biggert & Son, 116 Market street. Call and examine.

Gone South.—Hon. R. W. Mackey, State Treasurer elect, leaves for New Orleans to-day on a pleasure trip previous to entering upon the duties of office.

Don't Agree.—The Titusville *Herald's* monthly oil report for January gives the average daily production at 15,677—a wide difference from the *Courier's* report. Which is right?

Route for Sale.—A route on a morning paper in this city. Cause of selling is the owner is going into other business. Apply at 100 Locust street, Pittsburgh, or at GAZETTE Counting-room.

Some of our Book Managers have had their minds disturbed by the receipt of anonymous letters, in which the writers threaten that they will have to be made on their institutions. Nothing has developed yet.

Rev. F. A. Noble—By request of the Y. M. C. A., Rev. F. A. Noble will preach a sermon to young men in the Third Presbyterian church on Sixth street, to-morrow (Sabbath) evening. All young men are invited.

The Act which we published yesterday in reference to the United States jurors, was passed on the 23d of last December, and not as has been stated, last Thursday, when the point of the legislature of Injury jokel was raised.

We have been requested to state that there will be a meeting of the Committees appointed by the different Southside boroughs to consult as to the practicability of consolidation, at the Council Chamber, Fourteenth street, Birmingham, on Thursday evening next. A full attendance is desired.

We bespeak the attention of capitalists to an advertisement on our third page of to-day's paper. The project is so fully set forth that it requires no recommendation from us to induce our moneyed men to see to their own interest and secure some stock. Read carefully the entire advertisement.

Rev. D. B. McKnight will preach to-morrow (Sabbath) morning in the Sixth avenue U. P. church (Rev. T. H. Hanna, pastor) at 10½ o'clock.

Mr. McKnight is one of our most eloquent and popular young minister, and we beepeak for him a crowded house.

U. S. C. A.—A free lecture was delivered before the members of the Young Men's Christian Association last evening, by Major William Frew. The audience was one of the largest of the season. The next lecture of the course will be delivered on Tuesday evening, February 28th, by Prof. J. R. Newell. Subject—Illustration of Character.

In the Notice of the sale of a bogus railroad, yesterday, we inadvertently gave the name of the steamship agent concerned. In justice to the other steamship agents of the city we most promptly announced the deed. It necessary to state that the party against whom the information was made is Mr. Shamberg, who promptly gave bail for court.

Personal.—James O'Connor, Esq., formerly President of the Fourth National Bank of Pittsburgh, has been elected Vice-President of the Central National Bank of Baltimore, which is about to join in operation with a large capital. Mr. Morse is Cashier, formerly of this city, have received the contract for putting an iron vault and safe for the new bank.

Shoshed too Far.—Yesterday afternoon, a colored man, while attempting to "chase" a load of ashes over the bank above the railroad bridge, kicked the horse too far and all went over, driver, horse, and ashes into the river. The man received a cold bath but was not otherwise injured. The horse fared worse, and was drowned before it reached the ice, on the occasion for a hearty laugh from those who witnessed it.

The following is the list of letters returned for postage in the Pittsburgh Post Office.

Beatty, R. F., Blairsville, Pa., 3c.
Bell, Mrs. Jane, Pittsburgh, 3c.
Mateer, James, Kittanning, Pa., 3c.
Treasurer Marathone Co., Wis., 3c.
Sweeney, John, Pittsburgh, 3c.
Sterrett, Elizabeth, Hollidaysburg, Pa., 3c.
Stewart, R. W., Noblestown, Pa., 3c.
Schell, Jno., Pittsburgh, Pa., 2c.

"Waiting for Saturday" was the answer last evening of a lady, when asked whether she would go to the Birmingham rink. She thought it will be a success. From all quarters we hear of the interest. They are coming from surrounding towns, and endless every dollar of the debt on the Soho Mission church will be paid. Every one who would see the splendid paintings of the life of Bunyan's Pilgrim should not fail to go to-morrow afternoon or matinee at 2:30 P. M. and 8 o'clock in the evening will go to this object.

We Noticed several wagon loads of forest trees, on the way to the Allegheny parks, last evening. They had been taken from the woods with the frozen ball clinging to the roots, and were being transplanted in this way. Certainly this mark of enterprise on the part of the members of the Park Commission, and the City Engineer is worthy of commendation. No effort is being spared by our citizens to make the city the most beautiful, and at no distant day they will take rank among the finest in the land.

Highway Robbery.—Mary Schaffer was acquitted Thursday night on Eleventh street, Birmingham by an unknown man who took her by the throat and demanded her money. She refused to give her last penny and the ruffian knocked her down and was accompanied by a large New foundland dog which the man shot, but fatally, before making his escape. She gave him her portmonnie containing a small amount of fractional currency when he allowed her to depart. Chief of Police Hays has a description of the rascal and is making every effort to capture him.

South Side Library.

A meeting of the prominent young men of the South Side was called to order last evening, in the Knights of Pythias' hall, on Fourteenth street, Birmingham. A constitution and by-laws were adopted for the government of a society to be known as the Young Men's Mercantile Reading Association and Mechanical Institute of the South Side. Quite a number of young men and ladies were enrolled as members, and the meeting adjourned until Thursday evening, when the Association will organize by the election of officers.

30,000 Machines Ahead.

By an official circular received by Messrs. Straw & Morton of this city, we learn that the sales of the Singer Sewing Machine Company for the year 1870 exceeded the sales of the next highest company by over fifty thousand machines. As the Singer Company and their agents have never taken advantage of the extraordinary means employed by their competitors to increase their business, the conclusion of the public cannot be otherwise than that the Singer is so far ahead of its rivals in point of merit as it is in point of sales. There is no real advantage claimed for any other machine that is not found in the Singer, while all their defects are avoided.

Scobie, Reed & Smith.

This is a new firm which makes its first appearance in our advertising Columns this week. They succeed W. W. Knox, 137 Liberty street, in the department of Agricultural tools and implements, of which, like their predecessors they keep only the most approved descriptions, but from the fact that they are adapted to the daily uses of the farmer and gardener. The firm interested to keep up the reputation that Mr. Knox has built up, and make No. 137 Liberty street, a favorite place for farmers, gardeners, and orchardists to obtain their supplies and implements. We mention now, in addition to the articles mentioned above, to the improved popular, efficient and cheap washing machine, the Universal wringer attachment, all complete for only ten dollars. The real merits of this combination wringer and washing machine are unsurpassed by any now out. We will secure for it a very extensive sale. The very many who are now using this machine bear uniform testimony to its unquestionably over others.

Teachers' Institute, South side.

A meeting of the teachers of the schools of the various boroughs of the South Side was held at the Birmingham School house last night for the purpose of organizing a Teachers' Institute.

Professor Douthett, County Superintendent, was elected President, and Professor Logan, of Allegheny, Secretary.

Professor Douthett delivered the opening address, after which lectures were delivered by Professor Burtt, on Mathematical Geography, and Professor Agnew, on Drawing in the Birmingham Schools, on the proper method of teaching history.

An address was then by Professor McCurdy, upon the "How to Talk."

The question, "Should attendance at the Public Schools be compulsory?" was then announced for discussion, owing to the lateness of the hour at which the other exercises concluded, was postponed till the next meeting.

Adjourned to meet at the South Pittsburgh School House this morning at half past nine o'clock.

A Pleasant Occasion.

One of those pleasant episodes which serve to brighten life and render it doubly enjoyable to the participants, occurred at the house of Miss Rachel McClane, Beaver street, Allegheny, last evening. The lady for some time past has had charge of the young ladies' Bible Class in the North avenue M. E. Sunday School, and has so discharged her duties as to win not only the respect and confidence of her pupils, but also of their parents, and in the sincere love of those for whom she toils. A short time since the scholars, wishing to manifest their good will in some appropriate way, induced their teacher, or to visit a photographic establishment, when a group was taken, a duplicate of which was presented to her, and a large sized photograph of the company taken. The artist was entrusted with the finishing of the work, and last evening the young ladies together called upon their friend to present the testimonial of affection in the shape of a beautiful oil painting in a deep gilt frame, with carved head and tassels, and so completed, formed an exceedingly handsome parlor ornament. The presentation was made by one of the recipient proud [illegible] the circumstances under which it was given.

The evening [illegible] quickly without formality, and in a manner to render the occasion one of the happiest in the memory of the recipient of the testimonial.

The time was very excellently occupied, and appropriately carried out, for certainly no more appropriate gift could have been selected by the pupils. It gave no pleasure to the recipient of the interesting whole, especially as from personal acquaintance, they were aware of the time it must have occupied or expense it must have involved to secure it, or the many deserving the attentions of so pleasant an affection of schoolmates.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Reorganization—Monthly and Annual Report of Officers—Marriages, Births, and Deaths.

An adjourned meeting of the Board of Health, for the purpose of organizing for the ensuing year, and hearing the monthly and annual reports of the various officers connected with the Board, was held yesterday.

Mr. Albiez, Secretary, called the roll, when the following members answered to their names: Messrs Albietz, Edwards, House, Harp, McCandless, Gilmore, Fleming, and President Gross. Minutes of the previous meeting were then read and approved.

President Gross, then announced that the first business in order would be the organization of the new Board.

On motion, Dr. Gross was unanimously re-elected President.

Mr. Albietz was re-elected Secretary, by acclamation.

Mr. Wm. B. Hays, Jr., on motion was re-elected Treasurer by acclamation. Messrs. Crosby Gray, Health officer, John D. McPadden, assistant Health officer, and W. S. Arm, clerk, were unanimously re-elected to their respective positions.

Dr. J. Guy McCandless and Dr. C. Snively were nominated for the position of Physician to the Board.

A vote was then taken, when Dr. J. Guy McCandless received five votes and Dr. C. Snively three votes, whereupon Dr. McCandless was declared elected.

The following reports were then read:

REPORT OF HEALTH OFFICER.

To the President and Members of the Board of Health:

GENTLEMEN: I would respectfully submit the following report for the month of January, 1871:

Number of nuisances abated	20
" persons notified	21
" permits granted at 50 cents each	27
Amount received from permits	$13 50
" " license	1 00
" on hand from last report	14 50
Total	$19 00
Expenditures during the month	14 40
Balance paid Treasurer	$4 60

Number of marriages reported for the quarter ending December 31, 1870 379
Number of births for the month of December, 1870 242
Number of deaths for the month of January, 1871 152
One case of smallpox sent to Mercy Hospital.

Respectfully submitted,
CROSBY GRAY,
Health Officer.

Accepted and ordered to be filed.

REPORT OF ASSISTANT HEALTH OFFICER.

Mr. McPadden made the following report for the month of January 1871.

Number of notices to abate nuisances	37
" " visits to inquire into nuisances	21
" " fifth wards abated	1

Respectfully submitted,
JOHN D. McFADEN,
Assistant Health Officer.

Accepted and ordered to be filed.

The annual reports were then declared to be in order.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Mr. Wm. B. Hays, Jr., Treasurer, reported the following receipts and expenditures for the year 1870:

Amount received from various sources	$4,530 60
Expenditures, salaries &c	4,751 68
Balance overdrawn	221 08

Report received and ordered to be filed.

ANNUAL REPORT OF HEALTH OFFICER.

From Mr. Crosby Gray's annual report for the year 1870 we make the following extract:

Number of permits granted to clean cesspools, at $2 each	356
Number of permits at 50c. each	418
Total	774
Amount received from permits	$911 00
" " fines	117 00
Total	$1,028 00
Amount expended at office	
Balance paid treasurer	$982 83

During the year twelve cases of small pox were reported to the sixth ward, and sent to Mercy Hospital. The report expressed thanks to the sisters for their uniform kindness. It recommends the establishment of a city hospital as a great necessity, and expressed a hope that action will be taken in the matter.

The total number of deaths in the city since the registration went into effect was as follows: Males, 872; females, 936; whites, 1,711; colored, 97. Number of marriages reported during the year, 562. Number of deaths reported from February 1st, 1870, to February 1st, 1871, males, 1,867; females, 950; white, 1,793, colored, 71.

In addition the above there were one hundred and fifteen still born children.

Dr. Gray reports that the registration is working very successfully, and recommends that the return of births and deaths be required monthly instead of quarterly reports and that the return for marriages be changed from quarterly to quarterly. He requests ministers, aldermen, physicians and midwives to make their returns within the specified time.

The annual report of the assistant health officer was then read and accepted, from which we extract that the number of suits, civil and criminal, instituted during the year for violations of the rules of the Board of Health, were 47.

From the annual report of Mr. Thomas W. Lindsay, Meat Inspector, we make the following extract:

No. of lbs of beef condemned	2,200
No. of hogs condemned	8
No. of calves condemned	7
No. of turkeys	118
No. of chickens	51
No. of ducks and geese	50
No. of lbs of fish	900
No. of sets of pig's feet	2
No. of hogs condemned and confiscated	2
No. of calves condemned and confiscated	2
Amount realized from fines imposed for selling unwholesome meats	$70 00

The estimated amount of meat sold and consumed in the city of Pittsburgh for the year ending January 31, 1871, was 28,397,356 pounds, which at an average cost of 13 cents per pound to the consumers, amounts to the sum of $3,691,655.

There was of stock shipped East from East Liberty stock yards during the last seven months: Cattle, 120,662 hogs, 408,343; sheep, 501,282.

The report of Dr. J. Guy McCandless was then read, as follows:

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 1, 1871.

The following report for the year ending February 1st, 1871, is respectfully submitted for your consideration. The whole number of deaths for the year was 1,867, and with a population of 85,000, the average death rate is estimated at 18 60 in the 1,000 inhabitants, this year being less healthy than the last, the average for the year 1870 being 17 80. Another notable feature in the report is the number of deaths occurring among children under twelve years of age, about one-third of the whole number of deaths occurring under that age, and more than one-half being under five years of age.

Previous to July 1st the reports were not as full and explicit as was desired, but since that time, which was the inauguration of the new system, the reports have been more fully and satisfactorily filled up, and as the last six months have embraced the consolidated city, the number of deaths have largely increased. We have great reason to be thankful to a kind Providence that our city has not been visited by any epidemic during the past year. Scarlet fever has been more than usually fatal this past year, standing first in the list of deaths from zymotic diseases, 101 died of it, and the deaths resulting from it; next came that scourge of the human race consumption, there being one hundred and fifty-one deaths from it, reference to the accompanying table you will see the mortality of each disease. A great many deaths are reported as "unknown," as the first six months many certificates were handed in without the cause of death being stated.

[Signed] J. GUY MCCANDLESS.

The Secretary presented the following communication from the Solicitor of the Board:

SOLICITOR'S OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, Feb. 10, 1871.

GENTLEMEN:—As at present advised I am of the opinion that the Aldermen have no legal right to retain penalties recovered for the violation of health laws in payment of costs in other cases.

And I may be permitted here to suggest to the Board that an entire revision of all the laws and parts of laws relative to the Board of Health, and scattered through a series of years, and passed to meet certain exigencies, should be made, and the whole incorporated in one entire homogeneous act.

Now that the city is greatly enlarged, both in population and territory, your duties increases in importance and duties, and a uniform, consistent code of laws should be adopted.

In a late case the defendant, Judge Mellon set up as a defence that before he could be discharged it was necessary that the action of the Board had acted officially upon his case, and could not dispute its authority in this respect to its officers, and so the arbitrators decided, and I think properly, but it is a defect to be cured by legislation, as are of many that might be amended.

Very respectfully yours,
M. SWARTZWELDER.

To the Board of Health of the city of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Edwards moved that the communication be referred back to the Solicitor for a more explicit answer on the questions submitted at the last meeting. Carried.

Mr. Edwards also moved that the hour for the meeting of the Board be changed from four o'clock to half past two o'clock P. M. Carried.

On motion of Dr. McCandless, a vote of thanks was tendered to the reporters of the city press for the able manner in which they have reported the proceedings of the Board during the past year. Carried.

On motion adjourned.

BIRMINGHAM COUNCIL.

Special Meeting—Registry of Lots and Sewerage system of Allegheny Adopted—Bonds Issued.

A special meeting of the Birmingham Council was held last evening for the purpose of taking into consideration the sewerage system of the borough.

Members present: Messrs. Atterbury, Doyle, Duncan, Schneider, Schwarm, Vogeley, and Burgess Aughinbaugh in the chair.

The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with.

Mr. Samuel Barr, Clerk, requested to be excused, which was granted.

On motion, Mr. Atterbury was requested to act as Clerk. Carried.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Atterbury:

Resolved, That the Legislature be requested to extend the provisions of the act regulating the Registration of Lots in Allegheny City to the borough of Birmingham.

The question, "Shall the Act, and after some discussion the resolution of Mr. Atterbury was adopted.

The act of 1868, and supplement passed in 1869, regulating the sewerage system of Allegheny City, were read by the Surgeon.

Mr. Atterbury moved that the Legislature be requested to extend the Sewerage Laws of Allegheny City to the borough of Birmingham, with the amendments, that the plan of construction of sewers be assessed upon the property abutting on them, in proportion to the benefits derived. Carried.

Mr. Atterbury presented the bill of Keller, Dorns & Co., for the laying of stone crossings along Carson street, amounting to $1,321 25; and moved that two equal bonds dated January 1, 1871, one at six months and the other at twelve months, bearing six per cent. interest, be issued for its payment. Carried.

Mr. Schwarm moved that the Borough Solicitor be instructed to prepare drafts of bills embodying the second acts referred to above. Carried.

Adjourned.

THE COURTS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Friday Feb. 10—In the case of Price Ingraham, indicted for perjury, the jury found a verdict of guilty. The defendant was charged with falsely representing himself to be Daniel Mengis, brother of John Mengis, who was charged with passing counterfeit money, before United States Commissioner Hepburn, of Williamsport. He stated under oath that he was Daniel Mengis, and that he owned a farm worth $10,000, and offered himself and a security as bail for the sum of his appearance. Ingraham was formerly a police officer at Harrisburg. Sentenced to pay a fine of $100 and undergo imprisonment in the city hospital as a great necessity, and expressed a hope that action will be taken in the matter.

The total number of deaths in the city since the registration went into effect was as follows: Males, 872; females, 936; whites, 1,711; colored, 97. Number of marriages reported during the year, 562. Number of deaths reported from February 1st, 1870, to February 1st, 1871, males, 1,867; females, 950; white, 1,793, colored, 71.

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On motion adjourned.

"CURLEY" ESCAPES.

How He Managed—Jumps from the Cars—Almost at Home.

The notorious "Curley" Harris, who was wanted badly in Philadelphia, it seems will not be there for a while. It was thought that he was bound to get his deserts this time, but any hopes of that kind indulged in are now dissipated.

"Curley," it will be remembered, was caught in this city after an infinite trouble and very sharp detective operations. Mayor Fox then sent four of his police, including the Chief, on here to take the prisoner back. The officers with their man left Pittsburgh at noon on Thursday, being escorted to the Union Depot by ten of our police, to prevent a "raid." To make escape more difficult, Curley was handcuffed to an officer. The party left here all right, but never reached Philadelphia with their man. Yesterday morning Mayor Brush received the following dispatch, which explains itself:

PHILADELPHIA, February 10.

MAYOR BRUSH: At two o'clock this morning Harris asked to go to the water closet, and Officer McCarthy followed him. When near the end of the car, Harris suddenly rushed through the door and jumped off the train while it was going at the rate of thirty miles an hour. Up to this time we have not found him. Officer McCarthy is badly hurt. So it seems that four picked men of the Philadelphia force couldn't take a prisoner home after he was caught by Pittsburgh detectives. It is a strange circumstance, and looks bad—justifying the remark of Mayor Brush, that if such a thing had happened with his officers, there would have been four vacancies.

It is said that Clerk Patterson was approached before the prisoner was taken from in regard to "a money consideration," but the Clerk didn't take and the matter was dropped. Yesterday afternoon Mayor Brush telegraphed for the finder for particulars, and last evening received in reply the following:

PHILADELPHIA, February 10, 1871.

MAYOR BRUSH:

Harris escaped while handcuffed. He jumped off while the train was going at the rate of thirty miles an hour. The officers sent in pursuit has not yet returned.

DAN M. FOX, Mayor.

Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—Hamlet was put upon the stage last evening on the occasion of Mr. Edwin Adams' benefit, and the audience was the next largest to any that has assembled in our new dramatic temple since its opening. The conspicuous ability of Mr. Adams, combined with the almost universal desire to see and hear him in Hamlet, in order to draw comparison between his school of acting and that of Fechter, who recently appeared before our people in the same role, attracted the uncommonly large and brilliant gathering. Mr. Adams acted with more than his usual force, and appeared to throw his whole soul into his impersonation. There were wide differences in his conception of the character when compared with the rendition of Fechter, and indeed we believe in nearly every essential particular in his portraiture of Hamlet was, if not superior, certainly more agreeable to the audience. Mr. Adams can hardly be ranked with Hamlet, especially when he acts the part with so much care as he did last night, as second to any actor now before the public. He imitates none, is original and his departures from others' conceptions and ideas of scenes, passages, passions and sentiments.

To-night he appears in Wild Oats and Black Eyed Susan, and this afternoon at the matinee in the Marble Heart.

The orchestral overture of last evening were superbly fine, and forced admiration from the audience. Prof. Zitterbart, the leader, is determined, so far as it lies in his power to do so, to elevate the orchestra to a much higher degree in public estimation than it has hitherto occupied.

OPERA HOUSE.—Grand family matinee this afternoon, when the following will be presented in connection with Lingard's statues and sketches, and the roaring little farce of "Mistaken Identity," which is to be performance will consist of "Captain of the Watch" and Lingard's specialities.

TUESDAY VARIETIES.—Regular Saturday afternoon matinee, every performer appearing during the day and evening.

THE RINK.—Excellent ice at the Rink and a rare opportunity to enjoy fine sport. Skates to hire by the hour, after or before the ball, or change the proverb to suit the season, "Skate while the ice lasts," for it may not be here long. Go to the Rink this afternoon or night.

To the Trade.

I desire to call the attention of the trade to my stock of Lake Fish, having, for the past thirteen years, made this branch of business a specialty.

My stock, at this time, is the largest ever held in this city. I am prepared to furnish dealers, promptly, by the dray or car load, and have made arrangements to be supplied by the car load, at special rates, from Detroit, Sandusky, Huron, Vermilion or Cleveland, and also from Chicago, may be had in Pennsylvania or Ohio, as shippers may wish.

I would also call the attention of dealers to my extensive assortment of Tubs, Pails, Churns, Brooms, Broom Corn and Broom Materials, all of which I can supply at very low rates.

JNO. DEIGELMAN & CO.
Wholesale Grocer,
No 35 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

Twenty-eight extra columns the *Leader* will contain to-day. Only two cents.

Winter will soon be over. Bear this in mind and go to the Rink.

Good Advice.

Hunger is one of the most disagreeable feelings to which a person can be subjected, and its influence is bad not only on the general health, but on the character of the action has not yet appeared.

Brown vs. Ross. A jury was summoned in this cause, but the character of the action has not yet appeared.

Common Pleas—Judge Collier.

Friday, February, 10.—The first case taken up to-day was that of Z. H. Palmer vs. administrators of Moses Thompson. This was an action on account. The jury found for plaintiff in the sum of $22.

Wm. McCully & Co. vs. J. M. Burns. This was an action on book account. The jury found for [illegible] in the sum of $71.08.

[illegible] Anderson and the [illegible] Railroad still continues in the [illegible] Common Pleas, over which [illegible] presides.

OFFICIAL VISIT.

Allegheny Poor Directors in Search of a New City Farm.

Yesterday the Board of Poor Directors of Allegheny paid a visit to several farms lying along the line of the West Penn. Railroad, with a view to making a selection of a site for the new City Home. It is well known that the present buildings are not only entirely too small, to say nothing of the absence of all the modern ideas for the comfort and convenience of the inmates, but in addition, old age has placed them in a very dilapidated condition. Besides this, there was a tacit agreement made with the purchasers of those portions of the old Farm which were sold to the city, that the entire property would soon be brought into the market. Some three years now have elapsed since those lots were sold, and the present Board are determined that no more time shall be lost, but that the contract, that vigorous measures shall at once be taken to get the new enterprise immediately under way. No conclusion has, as yet, been reached in reference to the farm, but out of those looked at, doubtless a selection will be made at an early day. The Board visited also, the present Home and found it in its usual good condition, and the unfortunate inmates, some one hundred in number, well attended to by the faithful Warden, Mr. Johnson and his corps of assistants. There are twenty-four females in the insane department, the males some time since having been transferred to the Hospital at Dixmont. We hope that by another winter, better accommodations will be provided for these poor people, and we feel that the present Board will strain every point to that end.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 10, 1871.

	A. M.	P. M.	12 M.
	7:23	4:32	11:23
Height of Barometer	30.05	30.15	30.07
Change since last report	+10	+08	+07
Thermometer	25°	30°	25°
Change in last 24 hours	+2	+7	+3
Direction of wind	NW.	W.	W.
Velocity of wind—miles per hour	8	10	2
Pressure of wind—pounds per square foot	0.32	0.50	0.07
Force of wind reduced to Beaufort's scale—approx	B	B	0
Amount of cloud	8	9	0
Rain-fall since last report—inches			
State of weather	2	1	1

NOTES—In the telegraphic reports, only the variations of the figures from those of the last reports are given; decrease being marked here and throughout the table by the minus sign.

Character of the clouds, in space, is indicated by letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, just perceptible; B, gently brisk; C, pleasant brisk; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather is expressed by figures from 1 to 4: 1 being clear, 2, fair, ¼ to ¾ cloud; 3, cloudy, ¾ to wholly covered; 4, light rain; 5, heavy rain; 6, snow.

The barometer is corrected for temperature, elevation and instrumental error.

HENRY D. SCHMIDT, Observer.

Cantata Society Concerts.

In order to meet the views of a large class of our music-loving public, the price of seats at the concerts of this society, on Tuesday and Thursday next, has been fixed at seventy-five cents. This will allow all who love good music to attend, who otherwise might not do so. At these concerts music of the best composers will be rendered in a style that will redound to the credit of our city, as well as that of the Society itself. "Morning and Evening," a fine composition of Professor Joseph Ehbert's, fellow-townsman, will be rendered by the full chorus of sweet singers. Miss Kate Northam, of Cincinnati, the piece is dedicated, assume the leading part. The sale of seats commences to-day at the music store of Mellor & Hoene, Fifth avenue, at nine o'clock A. M. No extra charge for reserved seats.

Card

We take this method of informing our customers and the public generally, that we are busy closing out our stock of goods in order to make room for enlarging and improving our store. The sale will be positive and can continue but a few days more, as the work of improvement begins at once. It is well known that we make a specialty of the finest qualities of dry goods sold in this market, it will therefore be seen that a rare opportunity is now offered for securing bargains in class of goods seldom offered in this manner. The sale will include our entire patterns of silks, dress goods, shawls, and in fact every article in our large and desirable stock. Parties who buy may avail themselves of the opportunity that offers at this great clearing sale of fine goods, will profit by calling without delay upon

C. H. HACKE,
Corner Fifth avenue and Market st.

The Pilgrim still continues to draw large houses at the Academy. The Wandering Pilgrim, or Life Illustrated, will be exhibited on Monday evening for the benefit of the Avery Missionary Church. Prof. J. W. Bain and suite will visit this church, corner of North and every street, on Sabbath day, at ten o'clock, A. M. Let there be a full turn-out.

Buy a WEED Sewing Machine, because it does'nt get out of order, and will do the heaviest or lightest work equally well.

Shouting at the Rink.

"CURLEY" ESCAPES.

How He Managed—Jumps from the Cars—Almost at Home.

The notorious "Curley" Harris, who was wanted badly in Philadelphia, it seems will not be there for a while. It was thought that he was bound to get his deserts this time, but any hopes of that kind indulged in are now dissipated.

"Curley," it will be remembered, was caught in this city after an infinite trouble and very sharp detective operations. Mayor Fox then sent four of his police, including the Chief, on here to take the prisoner back. The officers with their man left Pittsburgh at noon on Thursday, being escorted to the Union Depot by ten of our police, to prevent a "raid." To make escape more difficult, Curley was handcuffed to an officer. The party left here all right, but never reached Philadelphia with their man. Yesterday morning Mayor Brush received the following dispatch, which explains itself:

PHILADELPHIA, February 10.

MAYOR BRUSH: At two o'clock this morning Harris asked to go to the water closet, and Officer McCarthy followed him. When near the end of the car, Harris suddenly rushed through the door and jumped off the train while it was going at the rate of thirty miles an hour. Up to this time we have not found him. Officer McCarthy is badly hurt. So it seems that four picked men of the Philadelphia force couldn't take a prisoner home after he was caught by Pittsburgh detectives. It is a strange circumstance, and looks bad—justifying the remark of Mayor Brush, that if such a thing had happened with his officers, there would have been four vacancies.

It is said that Clerk Patterson was approached before the prisoner was taken from in regard to "a money consideration," but the Clerk didn't take and the matter was dropped. Yesterday afternoon Mayor Brush telegraphed for the finder for particulars, and last evening received in reply the following:

PHILADELPHIA, February 10, 1871.

MAYOR BRUSH:

Harris escaped while handcuffed. He jumped off while the train was going at the rate of thirty miles an hour. The officers sent in pursuit has not yet returned.

DAN M. FOX, Mayor.

Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—Hamlet was put upon the stage last evening on the occasion of Mr. Edwin Adams' benefit, and the audience was the next largest to any that has assembled in our new dramatic temple since its opening. The conspicuous ability of Mr. Adams, combined with the almost universal desire to see and hear him in Hamlet, in order to draw comparison between his school of acting and that of Fechter, who recently appeared before our people in the same role, attracted the uncommonly large and brilliant gathering. Mr. Adams acted with more than his usual force, and appeared to throw his whole soul into his impersonation. There were wide differences in his conception of the character when compared with the rendition of Fechter, and indeed we believe in nearly every essential particular in his portraiture of Hamlet was, if not superior, certainly more agreeable to the audience. Mr. Adams can hardly be ranked with Hamlet, especially when he acts the part with so much care as he did last night, as second to any actor now before the public. He imitates none, is original and his departures from others' conceptions and ideas of scenes, passages, passions and sentiments.

To-night he appears in Wild Oats and Black Eyed Susan, and this afternoon at the matinee in the Marble Heart.

The orchestral overture of last evening were superbly fine, and forced admiration from the audience. Prof. Zitterbart, the leader, is determined, so far as it lies in his power to do so, to elevate the orchestra to a much higher degree in public estimation than it has hitherto occupied.

OPERA HOUSE.—Grand family matinee this afternoon, when the following will be presented in connection with Lingard's statues and sketches, and the roaring little farce of "Mistaken Identity," which is to be performance will consist of "Captain of the Watch" and Lingard's specialities.

TUESDAY VARIETIES.—Regular Saturday afternoon matinee, every performer appearing during the day and evening.

THE NEXT case called up was that of the United States vs. Mary Meade, alias Warora, alias Warora, indicted for perjury. The defendant had obtained a pension as a soldier's widow, but afterwards remarried. Her former marriage she applied for her pension, but Major McGregor, pension agent, was informed by witnesses were not satisfied, and made three visits to the office, and after having certified under oath that she was the widow of Christian Meade, discovered that she had since been married twice, and that Alderman Bolster had performed the ceremony the last time. She had been receiving pension from 1864. The date of the second marriage was May 21st, 1867, and the date of the third June 18th, 1869. The jury found the verdict of guilty, and recommended the prisoner to the mercy of the Court. The defendant is apparently about forty-five years of age, and has several children. Judge McCandless, in passing sentence, said it was an unpleasant duty to pass sentence upon a woman who had reared such a large family. She had committed a grave crime, however, and deserved punishment. In view of the fact that she had children to care for, he would be lenient, and he hoped the punishment would be a warning to her as well as to all others who might be tempted to commit the crime of perjury. His Honor then sentenced her to pay a fine of ten dollars, the costs of prosecution and to undergo a term of imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary.

Adjourned until this morning.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

Friday, February, 10.—In the case of Devlin vs. Berkowitz & Pflaum the jury to-day retired and had returned no verdict when the Court adjourned.

Brown vs. Ross. A jury was summoned in this cause, but the character of the action has not yet appeared.

Common Pleas—Judge Collier.

Friday, February, 10.—The first case taken up to-day was that of Z. H. Palmer vs. administrators of Moses Thompson. This was an action on account. The jury found for plaintiff in the sum of $22.

Wm. McCully & Co. vs. J. M. Burns. This was an action on book account. The jury found for [illegible] in the sum of $71.08.

[illegible] Anderson and the [illegible] Railroad still continues in the [illegible] Common Pleas, over which [illegible] presides.

OFFICIAL VISIT.

Allegheny Poor Directors in Search of a New City Farm.

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